The New-York Times.

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ATLANTA.

The Great Battle of Friday.

Official Statements from General Sherman.

Terrific Slaughter of the Rebels.

The Union Battle Cry, "Remember McPherson."

Sherman Shelling Atlanta, and the City on Fire.

The Rebel Loss Fully Seven Thousand.

General Sherman's Loss Less than Two Thousand.

Washington, Monday, July 25.

The *Republican*, extra, says:

Dispatches to the Government represent that a great battle was fought in Atlanta on Friday, resulting in a horrible slaughter and a complete repulse of the enemy at every point.

The rebels, holding the largest part of the city, assaulted our works on that day with great fury, evidently expecting to drive our forces out of the city. The Fifteenth Corps, commanded by Gen. Frank Blair, seemed to be the special object of rebel wrath, as they massed against it in overwhelming force. The Fifteenth received the shock gallantly, and held its own until Gen. Dodge, with the Sixteenth Corps, came up, when the rebels were hurled back with great slaughter.

Gen. Logan, at the head of the Seventeenth Corps, went into battle with the rallying cry of "Remember McPherson."

This corps, as well as Blair's Fifteenth Corps, both constituting the army under Maj.-Gen. McPherson, fought desperately—the news of the death of their brave Commander having been communicated to them just before going into battle.

Gen. McPherson was shot while reconnoitering. He became separated from his staff for a moment, and a rebel sharpshooter shot him from an ambush.

The terrible struggle ended by repulsing the enemy at every point of the line.

It was arranged that on Saturday the dead of both armies should be buried and the wounded removed under a flag of truce.

Our troops buried one thousand rebels left on the field within our lines; besides which the rebels buried many of their own dead themselves near their works. Upon this basis, it is estimated that the rebel killed and wounded, on Friday, will exceed six thousand, the proportion of killed to wounded in battle being about one to seven.

Our loss will reach about 2,500 in killed and wounded. The Fifteenth Corps suffered severely, the enemy's troops having been massed against it. It was this act of the enemy in part that cost him such heavy loss.

While the work of burying the dead and removing the wounded was going on on Saturday, Sherman's heavy artillery was playing upon the city. At the same time large fires were observed in different parts of Atlanta, supposed to be caused by the destruction of supply depots and other rebel property, which the enemy could not carry off, and did not wish to fall into our hands. This is considered as evidence of their intending to evacuate the place.

Several rebel Generals are reported to be killed, but their names are not yet given.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Washington, Monday, July 25.

The enemy's cavalry at the outset turned our left flank, and the line at that point was driven back. One division retreated in some disorder. The troops were rallied there, however, and the rest of the line repelled the enemy. The enemy suffered seriously, but did not leave so many prisoners and wounded on our hands as on Thursday.

Before the attack was made, Gen. McPherson was killed by a sharpshooter, while reconnoitering alone in front of his lines, and some distance in advance even of his personal staff. Gen. John A. Logan succeeded to the command, and exercised it during the day.

Yesterday there was no general engagement, but Gen. Thomas, who has established himself on the north and northeast, and within a mile and a half of Atlanta, bombarded that city continuously. No news of its positive capture has yet been received. Gen. Hood's whole army is posted in and about the place.

LATER.

Washington, July 25, 1864.

A dispatch to-day from General Sherman states his loss in the battle of Friday at less than 2,000, while that of the enemy cannot be less than 7,000, owing to the advantage he took of their effort to turn his left column. There is no official information to show that our forces have entered Atlanta.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.

Washington, Monday, July 25.

THE BATTLES BEFORE ATLANTA.

Both engagements delivered before Atlanta, namely, that of Wednesday and that of Friday last, have been assaults on the part of the rebels. This is accounted for from the fact that Gen. Hood, Johnston's successor, has been throughout the campaign one of the most bitter opponents of Johnston's retreating policy; and he felt impelled, the moment he was placed in command, to pitch in. It does not appear that he has gained any other result than to bring upon himself, in each instance, a loss thrice as heavy as that inflicted on the assailed party.

GEN. SHERMAN CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

Gen. Sherman's latest dispatches show an assured confidence in the capture of Atlanta, though the prize may not be won as speedily as the public had anticipated.

THE DEATH OF GEN. M'PHERSON.

Gen. Sherman's dispatches also express the most profound grief at the death of McPherson. That gallant soldier was killed about eleven in the forenoon, while riding in advance of his Staff to form a defensive line to meet the rebel attack. The severe fighting was done after McPherson's death, the engagement continuing until five in the afternoon.

THE LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

Gen. Sherman estimates the rebel loss at 7,000; our own at 2,000.

Destruction of Railroads—The Siege Progressing.

Nashville, Monday, July 25.

Gen. Garrard's expedition has been successful, destroying the bridges at Covington, forty miles east of Atlanta. The public stores at Covington and Coneyer were also destroyed, with 2,000 bales of cotton, a locomotive and train of cars. Two hundred prisoners and a number of horses were captured.

Our loss in the recent battle will foot up something less than 2,000.

We have found over 1,000 dead rebels, which, with the usual proportion of wounded, will make their loss over 7,000.

Our army is in good condition, and the situation is favorable.

Official news is in from in front of Atlanta. It is meagre, but no reverses are reported. Gen. Sherman still maintains his position, and is vigorously advancing.

Gen. Rousseau has successfully fulfilled his orders, and reports a loss of only 12 of his command.

Gen. McPherson's Remains.

Nashville, Monday, July 25.

The remains of Gen. McPherson reached here at 9 A. M. to-day, and were escorted through to the Louisville depot by the Thirteenth Regulars. Capt. Lamont, of the Tenth Tennessee Infantry, Col. Scully, of the Regular Artillery, Gens. McElroy and Gillom, and Gov. Johnson and Staff were in the procession, which comprised all the officers of the different departments in the city.

The remains leave by special train, at 12 o'clock at noon, accompanied by a guard of the Thirteenth Regulars, of two officers and fifty men, to Sandusky, Ohio. The streets were thronged with citizens, and all the employes of the departments assembled to honor the remains of Gen. McPherson.

CAVALRY OPERATIONS OF GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Important Raid on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, by Gen. Rousseau—Complete Success of the Expedition.

The following has been received from Gen. Rousseau's expedition:

Marietta, Ga., July 24, 1864.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Tennessee:

We arrived here day before yesterday, and have been eminently successful, and have executed the orders of Gen. Sherman to the letter. Our loss does not exceed twelve in killed and wounded. I start to-day for Nashville.

On the 22d Gen. Sherman announced, in a circular to his army, that Gen. Rousseau had been entirely successful.

The important expedition against the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, the success of which is thus officially announced, was projected by Gen. Rousseau, when Gen. Sherman was preparing to depart on his great raid through Mississippi, in the early part of this year; but for various military reasons, its execution was postponed until the present month. On the 30th ult., Gen. Sherman revived the project, as an important auxiliary to his grand movement upon Atlanta, his object being to cut the railroad between Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., so effectually as to destroy permanently the rebel communications between these points. Abundant preparations were made for the destruction of the ties, rails, bridges, culverts, water-tanks, depot buildings, locomotives, arsenals, Government machine-shops, &c. Gen. Rousseau was also ordered to destroy the town of Opelika, the point of junction of the road from Columbus with Atlanta, West Point and Montgomery road.

Gen. Rousseau received his final orders on the 4th inst., and on the 6th, having completed his preparations, left Nashville with his staff. He was accompanied by Capt. J. C. Williams, Nineteenth United States Infantry, and Capt. Elkin, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, Aides-de-Camp; Capt. Ruger, Topographical Engineer; Capt. McConnel, Inspector, and several other officers. Capt. Ruger had been engaged for several months in preparing maps of the proposed route, and in gathering important information from Union refugees.

The force placed at the disposal of Gen. Rousseau was limited to about 2,700 men, and consisted of the following regiments, which were concentrated at Decatur, Alabama: Fifth Indiana Cavalry, Col. T. J. Harrison; Fifth Iowa Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Patrick; Second Kentucky Cavalry, Maj. Eifort; Fourth Tennessee Cavalry and the Ninth Ohio Cavalry. The men composing this force were all veterans, well mounted and excellently armed. A thousand Spencer repeating rifles, firing eight times and invaluable as a cavalry arm, were judiciously distributed among the men. Two light Rodman guns were also taken along.

Gen. Rousseau moved from Decatur with his forces on the 10th inst., taking a southeasterly direction. The details of the expedition have not yet been received, but by referring to a good map of Alabama and Georgia it will be seen that the first important point on the route is Blountsville, about fifty miles from Decatur; the second Ashville, some thirty miles further on. He probably crossed the Coosa River somewhere in the vicinity of Broken Arrow, pushed on to Talladega, and thence to the Tallapoosa River, which he was to cross at the most convenient bridge or ford. This would bring him within thirty miles of the Montgomery road.

Eight important bridges carry this railroad over as many streams, between Opelika and Montgomery; and the thorough destruction of these was one of the principal objects of the raid. Having accomplished this work, and destroyed the workshops and other Government buildings at Opelika, and the bridges between that town and West Point, Gen. Rousseau was ordered to move up on the west side of the Chattahoochee and join Gen. Sherman at some point between Marietta, Ga., and that river. That he has done his work effectually we know not only from Gen. Sherman's dispatch, but from the rebel acknowledgment that on the 17th inst. telegraphic communication was suspended between Atlanta and Montgomery, and that the railroad between the former place and West Point was not in working order.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

A Battle Near Grand Gulf—The Rebels Defeated by Gen. Slocum.

Cairo, Sunday, July 24.

The steamer *Belle*, from Memphis, has arrived here with 97 rebel prisoners, taken in the battle of Tupelo. The officers go to Johnson's Island, and the privates to Alton.

The same steamer also brought up 95 refugees, and a large number of furloughed soldiers, and 25 bales of cotton.

The steamer *Madison* had arrived at Memphis from Vicksburgh. Gen. Slocum's expedition had returned to Vicksburgh after defeating 2,000 rebels under Wirt Adams, after a short and severe fight at Grand Gulf, on the 17th, in which the rebel loss was severe and the enemy retreated in confusion, leaving a number of dead and wounded on our hands, as well as many prisoners. Our loss was trifling. Among the rebel prisoners are two rebel Colonels of Mississippi cavalry.

When near Napoleon the *Madison* was fired into by musketry, and some soldiers of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry were wounded. The fire was effectively returned. Guerrillas were seen at Gainesville and other points.

The *Bulletin* says, on the 19th, 2,500 rebels passed thirty miles from Memphis, on the other side of the river, on the road to Osceola. Other accounts state that three companies of Butternuts, under command of Col. Adams, late of Helena, went three days ago northward some distance of Osceola, and that a number of other rebel companies were on the St. Francis and other rivers, moving in a northerly direction. The general impression was that a rebel force was about to concentrate in Missouri.

A train of fifteen cars from Memphis to Lagrange, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, ran off the track near Colliersville on the 19th. Some half dozen cars were smashed and a number of persons badly injured. One or two were killed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

MR. FESSENDEN'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

Two Hundred Millions of Seven-Thirties to be Issued.

A Patriotic and Manly Appeal to the People.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, July 25.

THE SPECIAL INCOME TAX.

Further regulations and instructions in regard to the special income tax, imposed under the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, will be issued by Commissioner Lewis, upon his return to his seat. As the law stands now, there is an apparent conflict between it, as it finally passed the House, and the supplementary resolution referred to, which it would be well for all parties concerned to have cleared up.

RAIN AT WASHINGTON.

The long drouth is over. The cool weather of the past three days has culminated in rain. A gentle shower commenced last night, and continued until nearly noon to-day.

MODIFICATIONS IN THE PENSION LAWS.

Several modifications have been made in the Pension Laws of the United States passed by the last Congress. Section fourteen of an act supplementary to the Pension Act of July 14, 1862, provides that the widows and children of colored soldiers who have been, or who may be hereafter killed, or who have died, or may hereafter die of wounds received in battle, or who have died, or may hereafter die of diseases contracted in the military service of the United States, shall be entitled to receive pensions as now provided by law, without other proof of marriage than that the parties had habitually recognized each other as man and wife, and lived together as such for a definite period, not less than two years, next preceding the soldier's enlistment, to be shown by affidavits of witnesses. *Provided further*, That such widow and children are free persons; that if such parties resided in any State in which their marriage may have been legally solemnized, the usual evidence shall be required.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.

Thirteen rebel prisoners arrived here this morning, having been sent here by Col. Hyatt, Provost-Marshal of the Sixth Army Corps. The prisoners belonged to the invading forces, and represent Georgia and North Carolina cavalry regiments. Six of them were committed to the Old Capitol, and the others asked permission to take the oath of allegiance.

SENTENCE OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

Joseph Fedderman, a blockade runner, was to-day sentenced by Military Commission to imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary during the war.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following are the deaths of New-York soldiers reported from the hospitals to-day: Eugene Smith, F, First Rifles; John H. Rodman, B, Sixth Heavy Artillery; John W. Pews, K, Fiftieth Regulars; George W. Stevens, G, Twenty-fourth Cavalry.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Monday, July 25.

NEW ASSISTANT TREASURER AT NEW-YORK.

Moses Taylor has been appointed Assistant Treasurer at New-York, to succeed Mr. Cisco, whose continued ill-health compels him to retire from office.

MR. FESSENDEN'S FINANCIAL POLICY—$200,000,000 OF SEVEN-THIRTIES TO BE ISSUED.

Secretary Fessenden, under authority of an act of Congress of June last, to issue an amount not exceeding $200,000,000 in Treasury notes, &c., has, to-day, given notice that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as depositories and financial agents for Treasury notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money. These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five, and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867. The notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand and five thousand dollars, and in blank, or payable to order as may be directed by the subscribers. All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars. Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and paid by the Department upon the receipt of the original certificates. As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from the date of the note to the date of the deposit. Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes, at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deduction for commissions must be made from the deposits.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Accompanying this advertisement, in a circular form, is Secretary Fessenden's appeal to the people of the United States, in which he says: "The circumstances under which this loan is asked for, and your aid invoked, though differing widely from the existing state of affairs three years ago, are such as afford equal encouragement and security. Time, while proving that the struggle for national unity was to exceed in duration and severity our worst anticipations, has tested the national strength and national resources to an extent alike unexpected and remarkable, exciting equal astonishment at home and abroad. Three years of war have burdened you with a debt which but three years since would have seemed beyond your ability to meet. Yet the accumulated wealth and productive energies of the nation have proved to be so vast, that it has been borne with comparative ease, and a peaceful future would hardly feel its weight. As a price paid for national existence and the preservation of free institutions, it does not deserve a moment's consideration. Thus far, the war has been supported and carried on as it only could have been by a people resolved, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to transmit unimpaired to posterity the system of free government bequeathed to them by the great men who framed it. This deliberate and patriotic resolve has developed a power surprising even to themselves. It has shown that in less than a century a nation has arisen unsurpassed in vigor and exhaustless in resources, able to conduct through a series of years, war on its most gigantic scale, and finding itself when near its close almost unimpaired in all the material elements of power. It has at the present moment great armies in the field, facing an enemy apparently approaching a period of utter exhaustion, but still struggling with a force the greater and more desperate as it sees, and because it sees, the near approach of a final and fatal consummation. Such is my deliberate judgment in the present condition of the great contest for civil liberty in which you are now engaged. Up to the present moment you have readily and cheerfully afforded the means necessary to support your Government in this protracted struggle. It is your war. You proclaimed it and you have sustained it against traitors everywhere with patriotic devotion unsurpassed in the world's history. The securities offered are such as should command your ready confidence. Much effort has been made to shake public faith in our national credit, both at home and abroad. As yet, we have asked no foreign aid. Calm and self-reliant, our own means thus far have proved adequate to our wants. They are yet ample to meet those of the present and future. It still remains for a patriotic people to furnish the needful supply. The brave men who are fighting our battles by land and sea, must be fed and clothed. Munitions of war of all kinds must be furnished, or the war must end in defeat and disgrace. This is not the time for any lover of his country to inquire as to the state of the money market, or ask whether he can so invest his surplus capital as to yield him a larger return. No return and no profit can be desirable, if followed by national dissolution or national disgrace. Present profit thus acquired is but the precursor of future and speedy destruction. No investment can be so surely profitable as that which tends to insure the national existence. I am encouraged in the belief that by the recent legislation of Congress our finances may soon be placed upon a sounder and more stable footing. The present deranged condition of the currency is imputable, in a great degree, to disturbances arising from the withdrawal of necessary checks often inevitable in time war, when the expenditures must largely exceed any possible supply of coin. The opportunities thus presented to acquire sudden wealth, have led to vicious speculation, a consequent increase of prices and violent fluctuations.

The remedy is to be found only in controlling the necessity which begets the evil. Hitherto we have felt the need of more extensive and vigorous taxation. Severe comment has been made upon what seemed to many an undue timidity and tardiness of action on the part of Congress in this regard. I deem it but just to say that very great misapprehension has existed, and, perhaps, still exists, upon this point. Legislators, like all others, have much to learn in a new condition of affairs. An entirely new system was to be devised, and that system must necessarily be the growth of time and experience. It is not strange that the first efforts should have proved imperfect and inadequate. To lay heavy burdens on a great and patriotic people in such a manner as to be equal, and so as to occasion the least amount of suffering or annoyance, requires time and caution, and vast labor; and, with all these, experience is needful to test the value of the system and correct its errors. Such has been the work that Congress has been called upon to perform. I am happy to say that daily results are proving the Internal Revenue Act to exceed in efficiency the most sanguine expectations of its authors. For the month of June, 1863, it yielded about four and a half millions of dollars, while the corresponding month of this year returned about fifteen millions under the same law. Under the new law which went into operation on the first day of the present month, the Treasury frequently receive one million in a day. As time and experience enable the officers employed in collecting the revenue to enforce the strength of the provisions of the new law, I trust that a million per day will be found the rule, and not the exception. Still much space is undoubtedly left for improvement in the law and in its administration. As a greater amount of necessary information is acquired, the proper sources of revenue, and the most effective mode of obtaining it, are best developed in the execution of the existing laws, and I have caused measures to be initiated which will, it is believed, enable Congress so to improve and enlarge the system as when taken in connection with the revenue from customs and other sources, to afford an ample and secure basis for the national credit. Only on such a basis, and in a steady and vigorous restraint upon the currency can a remedy be found for existing evils. Such a restraint can only be exercised when the Government is furnished with means to provide for its necessities. But without the aid of a patriotic people, the army of the Government is powerless for this or any other desirable end. The denomination of the notes proposed to be issued range from $50 to $5,000. Place these securities within the reach of all who are disposed to aid their country. For their redemption the faith, and honor, and property of that country are solemnly pledged. A successful issue to this contest, now believed to be near at hand, will largely enhance their value to the holders, and peace once restored all burdens can be lightly borne. He who selfishly withholds his aid in the hope of turning his available means to greater immediate profit, is speculating upon his country's misfortunes, and may find what seems to be present gain, leads to future loss. I appeal, therefore, with confidence to a loyal and patriotic people, and invoke the efforts of all who love their country, and desire for it a glorious future, to aid their Government in sustaining its credit, and placing that credit on a stable foundation.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

POST-OFFICE MATTERS—MONEY ORDERS.

Several new and important reforms are being introduced into our National Postal System.

Among the most important of these is the new Money Order System, which has been in process of preparation in the Department for some time past. It is thought it will be fully matured and in operation by the first of October. The necessary blank forms, books, instructions, &c., are now being rapidly prepared. Mr. Chas. F. Macdonald, an old and experienced *attaché* of the department, is placed in charge of the work, and a force of seven clerks detailed to assist him.

Arrangements are also being perfected for the distribution of the mails while *in transitu*, similar to the system so long pursued in Great Britain, France and other European countries.

It has been a matter of surprise to business men why the system of distributing mails for way points and of sorting through letters while en route, so as to facilitate their early and certain delivery, has not been adopted sooner. Traveling Post-offices have constituted an important branch of the postal arrangements of England ever since their railroad system was completed, and even before that period. It has been found to work well, and there is no reason why it should not operate to equal advantage in this country.

Messrs. Thos. Clark, New-York; Geo. H. Lewis, Philadelphia; Geo. B. Armstrong, Chicago; and — Wheeler, Cleveland, are now actively engaged in behalf of the Government, in building cars and making all necessary arrangements for putting this system in operation.

The numerous friends of Sayles J. Bowen, city Postmaster, in New-York and elsewhere, will be sorry to learn that this gentleman sustained an injury to his knee some time ago, which has required a suspension of duty for the present. He is now at the Elmira Water Cure, slowly recovering.

After the frequent interruptions in mail communication between New-York, Philadelphia and Washington, which have occurred during the past fortnight, it will be pleasing to your readers to know that communications are once more fully restored and the mails dispatched and received regularly.

Rain at Boston.

Boston, Monday, July 25.

A welcome rain commenced at noon, and continues falling steadily this evening.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Belgian off Father Point.

Advices to the 15th of July.

ADVANCE IN THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

Rumors About the Rebel Cruisers.

PROGRESS OF THE DANISH WAR.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Father Point, Monday, July 25.

The steamship *Belgian*, from Liverpool on the 14th, via Londonderry on the 15th inst., passed this point *en route* to Quebec, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry at 10 o'clock on the evening of the 13th inst., and Liverpool same day.

The steamship *Hansa*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 15th inst.

The steamship *Great Eastern* had reached Sheerness, from Liverpool.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times'* city article says that the advance of the Confederate loan to 74 is partly owing to advices received by speculators.

The London *Daily News* says that the floating supply of Confederate bonds is diminishing, owing to their being absorbed by blockade-runners for the purchase of cotton.

The Atlantic Mail Company Galway Steamship Line have further adjourned their meeting until the 18th of July, to ascertain the definite result of the proposal to the Postmaster-General.

Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant.

The customary Ministerial "White-bait" dinner was fixed for July 23, and Parliament would be prorogued about a week thereafter.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE KEARSARGE AND THE FLORIDA.

It was reported that the *Kearsarge* and *Florida* had an engagement off Jersey, July 13; that the *Kearsarge* was disabled, and had to put into Gorey, and that the *Florida* came up and waited off Gorey to renew the engagement. No details are given. [This story is entirely improbable.—Ed. Times.]

THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

A letter from Calais says, that the Confederate steamer *Rappahannock*, at that port, lately had judgment pronounced against her by the Boulogne Chambers of Commerce, for commercial debts contracted by her Captain and officers; that the board attempted to fix the notice of sale—but that they were prevented by the Captain, and had to draw up a process verbal.

Capt. Semmes was traveling *incognito* in Ireland.

DANO-GERMAN AFFAIRS.

The successful passage of the Lynn Fiord by the Prussians is confirmed.

It is also confirmed that Denmark has proposed an armistice with a view to peace negotiations.

The belief is generally entertained that a peace will soon be concluded.

It is reported that King Christian proposes in the peace propositions to include the transfer of the Danish Navy on condition of his remaining King of Denmark, under the protection of the German Confederation.

The new Danish Ministry have sent a message to the Rigsraad, of which the following is a summary:

"The King deeming that men unconcerned in late events would be better able to save our Fatherland, has decided upon a change of Ministers.

We hope to obtain the confidence of the Rigsraad and of the people. Otherwise we shall be powerless to lay down a programme at present. It would be impossible to do so. The new Ministers can only give assurance that in taking their stand firmly upon legal ground they will never advise the King to adopt an illegal measure. The message concludes by saying that the Ministers will consider their mission to uphold the independence of Denmark.

The *Independance Belge* asserts that the King of Denmark has invoked and obtained the intervention of the Emperor Napoleon.

FRANCE.

The Bourse closed firm on the 14th, at 66f. 40c. for the Rentes.

A frightful accident occurred on the Saone River at Lyons. Thirty people were drowned through a lurch of an over-crowded boat.

ITALY.

The National Bank of Italy has reduced its rate of discount to seven per cent.

INDIA.

A Bombay telegram of June 24 reports that Amier of Cabul completely defeated Afzaf Khan in a great battle at Bamica.

NEW-ZEALAND.

The London *Times* publishes details of the late disaster to the British troops in New-Zealand. It says it was peculiarly disgraceful and, perhaps, unprecedented. The men were surprised, and fled, while nearly all their officers were killed or wounded in heroic efforts to rally them.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London money market the funds were improving, under the pacific aspect of affairs. Money was abundant, and the discount rates in the open market were ¼@½ ℔ cent. below the Bank's minimum.

The West India steamer had arrived with nearly two and a quarter millions of dollars in specie.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

London, Friday, July 15.

Dano-German affairs remain unchanged.

The reported engagement between the *Kearsarge* and *Florida* off Jersey, needs confirmation. It is false as regards the *Kearsarge*, which is cruising off Dover; but it may have been the gunboat *Sacramento*, which has left Cherbourg.

COMMERCIAL PER BELGIAN.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, 14TH.

The sales of Cotton for four days reach 72,000 bales, including 34,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, with an advance of 1d.@1½d. ℔ ℔. since Friday last.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is excited, with an advancing tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKETS, 14TH.

The Breadstuffs market is quiet but steady. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report: Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm: Winter Red, 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d. Corn easier; mixed, 30s. 3d.@30s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, 14TH.

The Provision market is generally firmer. Wakefield, Nash & Co. and others report: Beef firm. Pork has an upward tendency. Bacon still advancing. Lard firmer at 40s.@43s. Tallow steady. Butter steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet, Sugar steady, Coffee quiet and steady, Rice quiet, Linseed Oil steady, Resin, sales small; Spirits Turpentine inactive, at 69s.; Petroleum quiet, quoted 2s. 6d., on spot.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Sugar easier. Coffee has an upward tendency. Tea dull. Rice quiet. Tallow dull.

London, Thursday, July 14.

Consols close at 90⅝@90¾ for money.

American Stocks—Sales of Illinois Central Railroad at 41½@40½ discount; Erie Railroad at 48@49.

LATEST COMMERCIAL VIA LONDONDERRY.

Liverpool, Friday, July 15.

Cotton—Sales of the week, 115,000 bales, including 38,000 bales to speculators and 24,000 bales to exporters. The market is buoyant, with an advance of ½d.@1d. ℔ ℔. on the week. The sales to-day (Friday) were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing buoyant and unchanged at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	Nominal.	31½d.
Mobile	Nominal.	31¼d.
Uplands	Nominal.	31d.

—Stock in port 211,000 bales, of which 1,750 bales are American.

Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady. Wheat firmer and upward.

Provisions—The market is firm, with an upward tendency.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

London, Friday, July 15.

Consols close at 90⅝@90¾ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £230,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were: Illinois Central Railroad, 41@40 discount; Erie Railroad, 50@52.

The United States Steamer Connecticut.

Boston, Mass., Monday, July 25.

The United States steamer *Connecticut*, Commander Almy, arrived here to-day from the Wilmington blockade. She has been in commission about a year, and has been very successful in her operations against the blockade-runners having captured within that time four steamers with valuable cargoes. She has also assisted in running ashore and destroying three others. She has not lost a man by sickness during the cruise.

From Cape Race.

St. Johns N. F., Monday, July 25.

A fog came in just as the steamship *Asia*, from Boston for Liverpool, was due off Cape Race, and she was not seen.

The steamship *United Kingdom*, from Glasgow for Quebec, passed Cape Race at 1 o'clock Sunday morning, but was not boarded.

At 10 o'clock this morning the weather at the Cape was thick; themometer 70.

The Florida—The Reported Engagement a Canard.

New-York, Monday, July 25.

The reported engagement between the *Kearsarge* or *Sacramento* and the *Florida*, on the 13th inst., off Jersey, in the English Channel, is a canard. The *Florida* was off Cape Henlopen on the 11th inst., and, of course, could not have been in the English Channel on the 13th.

Marine Disaster.

Rockport, Mass., Monday, July 25.

The schooner *Gazelle*, of Provincetown, for Portsmouth, with coal, struck a rock off Thatched Island, on Saturday night, and sank. The vessel was a total loss. The crew were saved.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Rebel Accounts From Atlanta.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, July 23.

The flag-of-truce boat *C. W. Thomas*, Capt. Doane, arrived here from Aiken's Landing last evening, in charge of Maj. Mulford. They brought neither news nor passengers. Hon. Secretary Seward left here last evening for City Point and Bermuda Hundred on the steamer *City of Hudson*.

The *Cambria*, Capt. Blanchard, arrived to-day from New-Orleans 15th inst., with the most of the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment, whose time have expired. They are going home on furlough, having reënlisted for the war.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of July 21, contains the following:

Petersburgh, Monday, July 25.

There is no change in the situation, and no signs of immediate hostilities on the part of Grant. Heavy rain yesterday.

The report of Grant's death is contradicted.

Atlanta, Wednesday, July 20.

Reynold's brigade attacked the enemy's line of skirmishers last evening, at Peach Tree Creek, and took possession of their intrenchments. He then charged the reserve pickets, supported by Dilworth's corps, and captured 150 prisoners.

The Eightieth Illinois Regiment lost in killed and wounded, 160.

The loss of the Fiftieth Ohio was severe.

Sherman evidently intends to rebuild the railroad bridge across the Chattahoochee. Howard's Fourth Army Corps, which was on this side of the river, have recrossed, having been relieved by two divisions of Dodge's Sixteenth Corps.

Schofield's division, Twenty-third Corps, and Girard's division of cavalry are on this side, about a mile from the river on Buckhead road, having thrown up breastworks. The enemy are massing troops on our right, with an eye toward Stone Mountain.

Petersburgh to be Blown into the Air.

To the Editor of the Richmond Whig:

Petersburgh, Tuesday, July 19.

The editors of the Richmond and Petersburgh papers have been making fun of the declaration of the Northern press that Grant would soon startle the country with "another brilliant exploit." Do you suppose that Grant has kept fifty thousand men in complete idleness for six weeks, or fancy that his whole time has been occupied in fortifying himself and organizing raids? If so, you will find yourselves vastly mistaken, and that within a very few days.

In what manner I came into possession of the facts which I am about to narrate is not material. Suffice it to say, they are facts, as time will prove. Perhaps a few hours may bring the dreadful realization. I tremble to think of it.

Know, then, our loved Cockade City will soon be, if it is not at this very moment, thoroughly undermined. Grant, far from being content to blow up the "rebel fortifications," has determined to destroy the entire city, as by a tremendous blast from the infernal regions. In a single instant every building in the principal streets of Petersburgh will be lifted on high and scattered to the four winds of heaven. You may laugh at this, but it is so. My informant has seen a diagram of the mines, which, when completed, will extend the length of Bollingbrook, Bank, Sycamore and Old streets, and perhaps, as far as the old Fair Grounds, on the south of the City. "This is incredible and impossible on the face of it," you will say. Very well; you are welcome to your opinion. But you will be good enough to tell me what feat ever attempted with the pick and spade the Yankees have failed to execute; and will you explain to me the meaning of Grant's long inaction? I tell you this is no canard—would that it were—but a plain statement of facts, procured by me from an entirely reliable source.

"Why do I not make my statement to Gen. Lee, or print it in the *Express?*" you will naturally inquire. I answer frankly, because Gen. Lee would rebuff me, (at least I think so,) and because the *Express* refuses positively to admit me to its columns. Many of your readers will fancy that I have been dreaming; but I can assure them that I am in my waking senses—never more so in my life—and sincerely desirous, by this timely warning, of averting one of the most awful catastrophes that ever befel an afflicted people. You can publish this or not, just as you choose.

Respectfully, CHAS. I. BROWNE.

Shipments to Mexico.

Consulate General of Mexico in the United States, No. 33 South street,
New-York July 24, 1864.

The undersigned, Consul-General of the Republic of Mexico for the United States, hereby notifies all merchants and other persons dispatching vessels or shipping merchandise to the ports of Mexico, that they are obliged, under the most strict obligation, to present their manifests and invoices at this office for due consideration, there being no other person recognized as Mexican Consul at this port by the Government of the United States.

J. N. NAVARRO.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$20,000	Amer. Gold...	260	100	Cleve. & Pitts. b4	109½
15,000	do........	259	100	do.......btw	109½
15,000	do........	259⅛	500	Chi. & R. I. R....	110⅝
5,000	do........	258¾	500	do..........	111
10,000	do........	258¼	400	do.........s3	111
100	Erie Railway...s3	109½	200	do..........	110¾
100	do.........s3	110	100	Cum. Coal.... b3	59
100	Hud. Riv. R......	128¼	200	do..........	59
200	Reading R........	134⅜	200	Mariposa Min....	43
200	Ill. Cen. R......	126¼	100	do..........	43½
100	Chic. & N. W......	51			

The Twenty-inch Gun.—The great 20-inch gun, recently finished at the Fort Pitt Works, has been placed upon the trucks which were built expressly by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at their shops in Altoona, to convey it to its destination. It is doubtful whether they are strong enough to bear up its immense weight, 116,497 pounds, or over fifty-eight tons. The 20-inch navy gun, recently cast at the Fort Pitt Works, is now in the turning lathe, and is slowly, but surely coming into shape.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch, July 23.*

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Following the example set by Julius Cæsar, it appears to be growing more and more the prevalent custom for military men to become the recorders of their own exploits, instead of leaving them to the chance commemoration of writers necessarily less well informed on the subject than the chief actor himself must be. Two remarkable works of this nature are about being issued, relating to the most interesting siege operations of modern times, those directed against the Cities of Charleston and Sebastopol. Mr. D. Van Nostrand will be the medium through whom Major-Gen. Gillmore's work will be issued to the public. It will contain his "Official Report of Operations against the Defences of Charleston Harbor, 1863, comprising the Descent upon Morris Island, the demolition of Fort Sumter, and the siege and reduction of Forts Wagner and Gregg," with numerous illustrations. The other work referred to is a *History of the Defence of Sebastopol*, by Major-Gen. Todleben, its heroic commander. His book is got up at the expense of the Russian Government, on a scale of imperial magnificence; the first portion, in two volumes quarto, (English price, eight guineas,) is all that is yet out. It comprises an account of the preliminary campaign, the battle of Alma, &c., and is written in a spirit of great candor and impartiality. It demonstrates the undoubted fact, that if the Allies had pushed on and attacked Sebastopol by a *coup de main*, the city must undoubtedly have fallen into their hands, as most of the defences which proved so formidable were not in existence at the time, but were extemporised by the brilliant genius of the commander.

—Messrs. Appleton & Co.'s new announcements include three important works of fiction by writers of enduring popularity, *The Trial, or More Links of the Daisy Chain*, and *The Clever Women of the Family*, both by Miss Yonge, authoress of *The Heir of Redclyffe*, &c., and Lady Georgiana Fullarton's new story, *Too Strange to be True*. Among the other books that they have in various stages of preparation are *The Speeches and Addresses of Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, The Cyclopedia of Business Anecdotes, Illustrated with Portraits and Wood Engravings, The Conflict and the Victory of Life, a Memoir of Mrs. Cleveland Keith, Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in China, Polyglot Dictionary of Commercial Terms in English, Spanish and French*, the first volume of Dr. Philip Smith's *History of the World, Lyra Anglicana* and *Lyra Americana*, two collections of hymns and sacred songs, edited by Rev. George T. Rider, &c., &c.

—Alfred Tennyson's new volume, *Idyls of the Hearth*, is on the eve of appearing in London, and is announced for simultaneous reproduction here by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields. There has been no hint given as yet whether this volume will contain the poems "Boadicea" and "Enoch the Fisherman," already for some time understood to be ready for publication, or whether it is simply a gathering up of the fugitive pieces written by the Laureate since his last volume came out, as a ballad in *Once a Week*, poems in the *Cornhill Magazine*, the song of "Welcome to the Princess of Wales," &c. The same house keep back for the present Robert Browning's new work, "Dramatis Personæ," on the plea that the present crisis is not favorable to poetry. The publishers' course is undoubtedly a pretty accurate gauge of the relative popularity of these two poets.

—Among the literary men lately deceased, appears the name of one formerly well known in this country, Thomas Colley Grattan, generally described from his most successful work as "Author of Highways and Byways." His career has been more varied than that of most literary men. The son of an eminent Irish lawyer, he was intended for the same profession, and articled to an attorney in Dublin. As a young man he was carried away by the military ardor of the time, and obtained a commission in the army. The battle of Waterloo, however, closed all chances of distinction in the English service, and he was on his way to join Bolivar in the South American war of Independence, when he met the lady whom he married shortly after, and consequently remained in Europe; he resided mostly on the continent for some years, writing the books that gave him a literary reputation. At Brussels he was the correspondent of the *Times* newspaper, and, at the special request of King Leopold, the British Consulate at Boston was offered to him in 1839. He remained there till 1853, when, with the acquiescence of Lord Palmerston, he resigned it in favor of his son, and, retiring on a handsome pension, has since lived a life of literary leisure in London, certainly not increasing his fame by the publication of the result of his experiences in this country, in his volumes entitled "*Civilized America*."

—The first authentic work in English, on a subject of some Scriptural interest, often referred to, has just appeared in London—*History of Jewish Coinage, and of Money, in the Old and New Testament*, by Frederick Madden, of the British Museum. It is in one volume, copiously illustrated from actual existing specimens, in the cabinets of numismatical collectors.

—The Second Series of Prof. Max Muller's *Lectures on the Science of Language*, delivered to a brilliant audience at the Royal Institution, London, has just been put to press, from the advance sheets of the English edition, by Charles Scribner. They are eagerly expected by all readers of the first series, which is admitted to form the most thorough textbook and introduction to the study of the science of comparative philology that has ever appeared. The new series is rather more scientific, and less historical than the first, treating more of the nature and laws of human speech, illustrated with cuts of the vocal organs, &c. Like the former volume, it possesses the charm of arising from a perfect grasp of its subject by the author, who is now confessedly the first living authority on philological studies. Prof. Max Muller is still a young man; his introduction to England occurred under the auspices of the Chevalier Bunsen, of whom he was a *protégé*. His musical talents are remarkable, and it is said that if he were not the first philologist, he would be among the first pianists of the day. Though deprived by the bigotry of the English country clergy of his proper position at Oxford, (the Sanscrit professorship,) his influence at that University is very marked, and has been conducive to a more liberal and enlarged line of study. His works of real scholarship, as the edition of the *Vedas*, &c., are only appreciable by the learned; but the mastery he has acquired over the English language, and the purity and elegance, so unusual in a foreigner, with which he writes it, is a matter that all are judges of, and shows the soundness and genuineness of his linguistic acquirements.

—"Stonewall Jackson" is likely to be more honored abroad than in his own country. Among the new publications of Nisbet & Co., a famous theological house, who generally publish nothing but what is consistent with the most rigid Presbyterian Orthodoxy, figures largely, *Life of Lieut.-Gen. Thomas J. Jackson*, ("Stonewall Jackson,") derived from authentic sources by his personal friend and Chief-of-Staff to his Corps, Prof. R. L. Dabney, of Richmond, Va., with additions by Rev. W. Chalmers, M. A. It is also announced that Dr. Dabney has been selected to write this memoir by the General's widow and friends, by his successor and devoted comrade, Lieut.-Gen. Ewell, and by the advice of the service in general. All the materials in the hands of his widow and relations have been placed at the disposal of Dr. Dabney, and unlimited access to the papers of the Confederate War Department has been granted him. The first volume brings the memoir down to the battle of Bull Run; the second volume, concluding the work, is in preparation.

—A work of much value to the Trade and to Literary inquirers, has been accomplished by the condensation and arrangement of the various annual catalogues of the books published in London, 1835 to 1863, embracing a period of twenty-eight years, into one alphabetical arrangement, contained in a single volume. The number of distinct works of which it forms a record is 67,500, with the size, price, date and publisher's name affixed to each. It forms one handsome royal octavo volume, and sells for £2 5s.

The Drought and Smoky Days in Central New-York.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Binghamton, N. Y., Saturday, July 23, 1864.

The drought, the draft and the rebellion are leading topics of remark among the people of the "Southern Tier." The drought is dreaded, and the rebellion is deprecated and denounced, but the draft is not. These rich valleys and teeming hills are inhabited by a most patriotic people. Special town meetings are being held for the purpose of ordering local bounties and otherwise aiding to insure an early an full response to the "last call." War taxes and short crops combined will never hinder the loyal work of these patriots. "*Taxes*, Sir! Why, if this war is pushed right on and our nation saved, we shall never care for the money it costs," said a sturdy old yeoman this afternoon.

But I sat down to mention a *few facts* relating to the drought and the "smoky days." The drought is becoming fearfully protracted and severe. For the first time in thirty years the pastures and medows of this proverbially verdant district are becoming parched and brown in midsummer, and day after day the Indian corn fails to unroll its broad and thirsty leaves to evening dews and morning sun. It is noticeable, however, that many of the farmers have learned the merits of deep plowing and thorough culture, and are rewarded, at this trying season, with crops of great promise, while under the old system of shallow culture, the corn, oats, grass, etc., are hopelessly shriveled and atrophied for the season.

What grand cause has operated to disturb the ordinary rate of hyetal precipitation—through not only the great hill region of the Southern and Central New-York, where peculiar constancy and abundance of rain has been the rule—is a question to be studied by climatologists. There has unquestionably been some abnormity in the prevailing wind currents of the season.

I will here record a single series of observations made while traveling through these upland counties, from the 19th to the 23d of July.

The 21st, 22d and 23d (to-day) have been "murky days;" the obscuration of the sky by smoke being more constant and considerable than is usual in the gravest "Indian Summer." This condition has prevailed in the counties of Broome, Chenango, Tompkins, Cayuga, Cortland and Onondaga, and how much further I know not, but it is presumed that it is prevailing southward nearly to the zone of the recent rain in Virginia. It is, in this highland region, a dense woody smoke, having an intensely earthy odor. Its sources are obvious and ample along all the railways, in waste lands, where thousands of acres have been burning, by rapid or by smouldering fires, for many days.

These conflagrations were in full progress days previous to the advent of the smoky sky. The fact should also be mentioned that the smoky obscuration occurred suddenly and in connection with a marked and sudden change of the temperature and humidity of the atmosphere.

The writer observed the following meteorological facts connected with this phenomena. Journeying from Port Jervis, July 19, weather warm and clear. At Binghamton and northward, in the valleys and highlands of the watershed toward the lakes, on the 20th inst., the sky was clear and the themometer rose rapidly to an extreme seldom reached at that altitude—(1,100 to 1,500 feet above tide level)—90° to 96° Fahrenheit being marked, in the shade, at 1 P. M. About 4 P. M. a series of thunder clouds rapidly passed up from the northwest and precipitated a little rain, the principal shower being expended along the southern shore of Lake Ontario, in the vicinity of Rochester. This was succeeded by a cool, dry wind from the northwest, and by a rapid fall of temperature—to 60° at sunset, and 56° at 11 P. M. Before daybreak and next morning the atmosphere became loaded with dense smoke, which at that time flowed rapidly forward with the air current from the northwest.

The two leading facts to which the writer invites attention are, first, the sudden fall of temperature and drying of the atmosphere; second, the condensation of a persistent stratum of smoke that has continued to flow over a vast area, the atmosphere meanwhile continuing very cool and dry.

The sources of the smoke are abundant, but its diffusion as a dense persistent stratum upon the earth's surface, as we have seen it now for three days, has required certain peculiar meteorological conditions, some which we have here mentioned.

H.

The Great Drought—The Military Spirit—The Noble Educational Institutions of Poughkeepsie.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Saturday, July 23.

City people can't understand a drought, like folks in the country. Your streets are kept moist by the Croton, while we people in the rural districts have to rely upon the Heavens. You can't know as we do, how dry weather affects the soil and the crops, for you see neither the one nor cultivate the other. It is now nearly seven weeks since we had a thorough rain in Dutchess and the adjacent counties. The effect is becoming calamitous to man and beast. Fortunately the hay crop and wheat are secure, but corn, potatoes and vegetables, of all sorts, as well as all kinds of fruit are suffering severely. Pears, apples and peaches are dropping from the trees, and if rain does not fall soon, there will be but little left to gather at the "harvest moon." Grapes are an exception. They look superbly. The roads are powder, streams are all drying up, wells are giving out, and some farmers not only draw water, but are compelled to stall-feed their cattle. The Hudson River alone seems full to its banks, and from that many people daily get their supply.

The military spirit prevails here, and the city has just voted to pay $300 for each volunteer, to meet the emergencies of the draft. That is the wisest course for every town or city. It is so as matter of economy, and one willing soldier is worth a dozen men compelled to shoulder his musket and join the army ranks. In this city, we also have two military schools, so that the beating of drums, the bugle call, and juveniles in uniform, keep us constantly alive with martial excitement. The Celebrated Boy's School, on College Hill, has introduced the military tactics, and a new institution, under Mr. Warring, in the valley below it, has already reached a hundred juvenile warriors. They drill admirably, and as the Summer term is about to close, like the cadets at West Point, they have "gone into camp." Their white tents, and sentinels marching "heroically on," with the drum-beat often, almost constantly under my eye, keeps up the war illusion. But the great educational institution of Pokeepsie, is "Eastman's Commercial College." There are over twelve hundred students, occupying four old unoccupied Churches and the City Hall, each beautifully fitted up with desks and filled with pupils.

But the other sex are not forgotten in the great educational institutions in Pokeepsie. There are three young ladies' seminaries, with over 400 pupils, each of them ranking high in their various spheres of usefulness and activity. But the "Varran Female College" is destined to eclipse them all, when completed. It is magnificent in its conception, as is the building vast, now nearly completed. With the appropriate furnishings, it will cost nearly $200,000. Already it has an elegant observatory built, with the most costly instruments, and the Mineralogical Cabinet is valued at $6,000. A beautiful gallery of paintings has recently been purchased at not less than $20,000. Prof. Jewett, who was the original President, has resigned, and Prof. Raymond, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic College, Brooklyn, has accepted the office. The trustees have recently voted not to open the institution before the autumn of 1865, as they with everything complete, the literary locomotive all "fired up," before the grand enterprise moves. It is designed to accommodate three hundred pupils, and applications are so numerous before they open, all the chances will probably be taken. The institution will have a large number of accomplished Professors and teachers, and a full collegiate education will be given, such as young men obtain at Harwood or Yale. The terms are not so high as to exclude those in moderate circumstances, nor so low as to suggest a charity school. Mr. Vance is an estimable, kind-hearted man, and out of his abundance, has placed $400,000 in the hand of trustees, to carry out his designs. May a kind Providence spare his life to see the works completed, and his munificence yielding to society and himself, a noble reward.

W. A.

The Way to an Immediate and Permanent Peace.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I may underrate the difficulties of effecting the pacification of the country, but I certainly believe such a result could be attained in a fortnight, and on terms advantageous to both belligerents. Consider: The Government having *declared* free the Slaves of rebels, cannot, unless in defiance of the opinions of mankind, restore them to servitude. Nor would it be politic to do so: for, as Slavery is the cause of the war, the maintenance of future peace demands the extinction of that cause. And, still further, the material interests of the South directly, and of the North, which is interested to have its customers in the Southern markets, as numerous and prosperous as possible, require the substitution of free and productive labor for Slave and unproductive labor. Slavery should, therefore, end with the war.

But the South can make no peace which does not provide for the payment of its debt, supposed to be somewhere in the neighborhood of our own, say $1,700,000,000. Let the North agree to assume this debt, upon the passage of acts of all the Legislatures of States in rebellion, abolishing Slavery. This, with a general amnesty, would, I am confident, secure peace.

The sum is a large one. We should be saddled with an annual outgo of interest, amounting to $160,000,000; but at that price we would have permanent peace, the value of which we have learned quite thoroughly, whereas a continuance of the war will subject us to that and possibly a greater cost, carrying us no nearer to a secure pacification.

But will the South return without guarantees of State rights? She cannot do otherwise, whether she return now or ten years hence. The extent of State rights cannot be determined by any branch of our Government which is likely to be employed in negotiation. It belongs exclusively to the Supreme Court, in the absence of a convention duly summoned to amend the Constitution. To the Supreme Court, or to such convention, the South will have to leave the adjudication of its claims to State rights, and I believe it will be content to do so.

With peace and the extinction of Slavery, and the consequent influx of the free white labor of the North into the exhausted territories of rebellion, what a magnificent future for the south, consequently for the North, and for the cause of Republican institutions in the world and throughout all time!

Pray you, Mr. Editor, is my basis for peace chimerical? Should it not at least be tried?

The Kearsarge and Alabama.

EXTRACTS FROM A PRIVATE LETTER BY LIEUT.-COMMANDER THORNTON.

The Boston *Journal* publishes the following extracts from a private letter written by Lieut.-Commander Thornton, of the *Kearsarge*:

Kearsarge, Cherbourg, Thursday, June 23, 1864.

* * * * Now that I have restored the noble old *Kearsarge* to her former beauty and efficiency, and answered my numerous congratulatory letters (*short answers*, you may depend upon it,) and am quietly seated in my room, I can escape disturbance and have a pleasant chat with you.

We have had a great victory, and the whole of Europe is ringing with it. Congratulatory letters are pouring in upon us from all quarters, and bouquets of flowers, with offers of boxes at the opera, and thousands of attentions beside. In the midst of it all, I have been incessantly, and even furiously, occupied in getting this ship fully reëstablished in its former good order and condition. * * * *

You will learn all about the fight and the destruction of the *Alabama* in the papers. I believe I am awarded all the credit I could wish for the part I bore in the battle; but military pride and promotion have ceased in a great measure to be a motive with me. *I have endeavored to do my duty to my country and the service*, both in battle and in the long, laborious and careful preparation for it. I have succeeded, and I *am satisfied*. I felt no excitement in the fight, but I watched its progress with professional interest, and I felt perfectly satisfied with the result. That is all.

Very different were my feelings in former battles on the Mississippi and the Gulf. Then I felt all the excitement and all the enthusiasm of the scene, the desire to do and dare, in *contempt* of danger and death. Perhaps if we had been obliged to "board" the *Alabama* the rush of conflict would have revived the old feelings, but I doubt it. However, I must not mourn if I have been enabled to do my duty creditably. My old and honored commander, Admiral Rowan, will be pleased, and that is one gratification to me, and perhaps many another friend will be also.

By the by, we have news that the *Alaba*[illegible] (my head is so full of that nasty ship,) rather [illegible] *Niagara*, departed for these waters on the 2[illegible] this month, and we are expecting her daily. [illegible] that the *Alabama* has been destroyed, the *Geo*[illegible] run into port and sold, the *Rappahannock* pe[illegible]ntly seized by the French Government, and only the *Florida* left of all the rebel navy, perhaps the *Kearsarge* may be relieved by the *Niagara*, and be allowed to return home. I can really see no further necessity for her presence in the Channel now, although the "secesh" avow, with many strange oaths, that they will fit out another *Alabama* in six weeks, and sink the *Kearsarge*. But I rather think they have got enough for the present. I long to see the old *Niagara* stick her long nose toward the "breakwater;" but I suppose we must wear out many a weary cruise before she really does come. But I do not think we shall see any more fighting, unless we can pick up the *Florida*. I have a sort of a grudge against my old foe, but am willing that she should be taken by any other fortunate ship.

None of my messmates had ever been in action before. Judging from the papers, there is tremendous excitement both in England and France. The shipping at Liverpool and Havre is decorated, extra papers are issued, crowds collect at the corners of the streets, and the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* are in every mouth. Our ship is full of excited and gaping strangers, and altogether there is such noise and confusion that I have despaired of keeping the ship quiet. If they would only make one day of it, I could stand it very well, but days have elapsed, and the crowd is greater than ever. "There never was such a ship as the *Kearsarge*, and there never was such an action before." Such is the common talk, and I am sick and tired of it.

The shores of the old channel have rung with the sound of naval artillery for centuries; and yet an hour's sharp fighting sets the French to jabbering, and John Bulls to using worse language. The *Alabama* happened to have a battery of *English* manufacture, while our own was purely *American*. In calibre and mathematical force they were about equals, but the disproportion of effect was wonderful. The English will not ascribe it to superior training and discipline on our side, which is the true cause, but persist in trying to find fault with the fairness of the battle, when nothing could be fairer. The two ships were alike in size, the *Alabama* mounting one gun in the broadside more than the *Kearsarge*, while the *Kearsarge* had two 11-inch pivot guns, when the *Alabama* had one 8-inch and one 120-pounder Blakely rifled gun. There was a difference of only 60 pounds in the weight of iron thrown at a single broadside. They were as nearly equal as ever two ships were. Profiting by former experience, we had "bighted" our sheet-cables over the side for better protection of our boilers. This had been done a year and a half before the action. Semmes was aware of this, but underrated its importance, and neglected to provide his ship with a similar defence. Our chain was struck twice by the heaviest projectiles, and unquestionably saved us from damage. But the *Alabama's* men fired hurriedly, and almost always *above* our ship, while our men, trained to coolness and deliberation, fired slowly and *into* the *Alabama*.

Friday Evening.—All day long I have been receiving and discharging officers, from the Admirals down to the lowest "sub." It is tiresome work and I had rather fight twenty *Alabamas*.

Saturday Morning.—Our repairs are nearly completed, and we shall leave here early next week for England. The *Niagara* has just gone into Antwerp, as we are informed by telegraph.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

The State of Affairs in Alabama and Tennessee.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

Nashville, Saturday, July 18, 1864.

VERY SAD.

A more sorrowful spectacle one could not imagine than that presented by the disappointed poor, who have applied to our Commissary at Chattanooga since the order of General Sherman forbade the further issue of rations to the destitute citizens within our lines.

Aged women are seen at Capt. Casson's begging for bread, but military necessity is an inexorable law, and hearts that pity are impotent to respond with the aid solicited. At his office every day, women, marriageable girls, children, cripples and needy, of every age, and of both sexes, may be seen here in rags and wretchedness, barefooted, and in tears. The mother that weeps at the door is not suffering from hunger. It is not bread that will dry her tears. It is food for the little ones at home that alone will make her happy. Think of it. To walk fifteen, twenty, thirty, or even forty miles for a few pounds of provender, to keep together body and soul. How can the mother return to her hungered children who wait for bread? If our breasts had windows, I am sure that through these we could read a despair to depict which words would fail. The army must have bread. The unity of the States and the supremacy of the laws may rest upon this campaign. The stake is too mighty to admit of any remissness; to allow even the voice of suffering women and children to hold us back. If we feed the needy, we may starve the soldier. The soldier fights for all. If he suffers he may fail, and with that failure we are all poor indeed, and a nation are sufferers. If we suffer for a period and cheer him, we enhance his chances for victory. His success is national gain, and national prosperity is individual. Hot tears may scald the cheeks of mothers, and hunger pinch thousands of needy ones, and yet the success of the Union cause is worth all that sacrifice, even months of painful hunger. Cavour remarked to a deputation of Italians, who asked of him indemnification for the loss of their crops in the Italian war, "Some are killed—some are wounded; you are luckier—you have only lost some rice fields." The Irish, it is said, lived on nettles and weeds in the time of Cromwell. While my heart swells with pity for the poor, I cannot but look upon their sufferings as a stern necessity that the General would gladly, if he could, evade.

HOW MANY WILL SUFFER.

The number of persons who have actually drawn sustenance from the Government Commissary during the past month is 10,385. Of these, 3,537 have paid for them. The whole 10,385, however, are destitute now, since those who bought are unable to procure subsistence elsewhere, within our lines. Some of those who drew rations here came from East Tennessee—a distance of seventy-five miles.

FORTIFICATIONS AT HUNTSVILLE.

I was surprised to find that the contrabands, under the direction of experienced officers, had effected so much in erecting breastworks and fortifications. Every prominent spur and eligible point about and in the town is crowned with a fort or strengthened by breastworks. With the excellent preparations made, the enemy had best feel tenderly toward that point, unless he is prepared to receive hard knocks.

TRADE AT HUNTSVILLE

is carried on, as yet, to a very limited extent. There are just a sufficient number of trade-stores admitted to supply the wants of the troops and the lighter needs of the citizens. Prices in the army are usually very extravagant. I was utterly surprised to find that, at the establishment of Scott, Keen & Co., articles in their line—furnishing goods of every character—cost only a fair remunerative price above the *cost* when delivered at Huntsville.

A VISIT TO THE MOUNTAIN.

The most fascinating landscape view that I ever witnessed, stretches itself from the mountain, just to the left and rear of the town, as we look toward the Tennessee. Traveling toward the mountain on the main road leading to the summit, far to the right appears a prominence that presents the richest and brightest variegation of verdure that ever stirred the admiration. In the distance the mantle of green seems one unbroken sheet of foliage. Young, bright hickories are intermingled with the darker cedars, so as to produce as pleasing an effect as if art had sprinkled the colors to suit her liking. I cannot mention the varieties that interweave to decorate the slope, but the collection is nature's choicest, and the effect is such as defies the painter's pencil to outstrip in soft and pleasing beauty.

From the very moment that we quit the plain to ascend the mountain every step varies the lovely picture in the valley. Every step of the ascent adds a feature to the scene and unfolds, as it were, new beauties that the inequalities of the ground had before concealed from sight. Half way up, or further, perhaps, where the road sweeps around to the right with a graceful curve, is presented, from the most eligible point that I found, altogether the most magnificent spectacle I ever beheld.

Defined against the sky at so great a distance that it seems but a huge cloud just floating above the horizen, appears the Raccoon range of mountains, that on the southern side follow, as if guarding to its confluence the beautiful Tennessee. On this side of the river, inequalities of earth, rivers, forests and fields make up a picture of too much grandeur for one with weak words to attempt a description of. Within a radius of ten miles objects are more distinct, and the picture far more animated. If thousands (and tens of thousands would more nearly express the number) of acres were last year waving with a wealth of harvests, now only a few hundreds will number the acres under cultivation. Groves are bright with fresh springing foliage, every slope is richly carpeted in green, and, barring the irregularities of the surface, the valley appears a grand mosaic, made up of plowed fields, green swards and little groves.

The slope of the mountain is very rugged, being encumbered by rocks of huge dimensions, between which, wherever a little earth offers sustenance for roots spring shrubbery of every variety, trees, and wild flowers. The road to the very summit is edged with flowers of every hue and fragrance. The loom and the weaver would fail to weave a handsomer border than springs and blooms along this tortuous highway.

THE HOME OF CLEM CLAY.

On the summit of the mountain, far out toward the point, may be seen the ruins of the former modest mansion of the famous, but now infamous Clem Clay.

Could man ask for greater happiness than such a home, with wealth to add every comfort that art could offer, with pure, free airs, that sport with blooming gardens and diffuse their fragrance, crystal springs that flow on every hand, and groves that are resonant with the melody of birds. Such a home had the archtraitor who dishonors the name of the sage of Ashland. If you ever go to Huntsville, don't fail to visit the mountain.

OUR FOREIGN FILES.

An Atrocious Murder—The Pope—The Danish Question—T. Colley Grattan—Miscellaneous.

Our late foreign files furnish us the following interesting extracts, in addition to those already published:

HORRIBLE AND ATROCIOUS MURDER.

From the London Star, July 11.

One of the most atrocious crimes that probably ever disgraced this country was perpetrated late on Saturday evening, in a first-class carriage of a passenger train on the North London Railway, when a gentleman—Mr. Thomas Briggs, connected with the banking establishment of Messrs. Robarts, Curtis & Co., of Lombard-street—was murderously assailed, plundered, and thrown out of the train. He died last night, at about 11:45 o'clock.

The unfortunate gentleman, Mr. Briggs, was upward of sixty years of age. He was a fine, tall, hale man, and resided at No. 5 Clapton-square, near Hackney Church. He held the office of chief clerk in the above bank, and was most highly respected and esteemed by a very large circle of friends. On Saturday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, he left the bank for the day, and proceeded to his niece's residence in Nelson-square, Peckham, where he dined. There he remained until 8½ o'clock, and was seen into an omnibus on the Old Kent-road by the husband of his niece, a Mr. Buckham, and he then appeared in his usual good health and spirits. Before parting with his relative he intimated that he would proceed to the city, and then take the train from Fenchurch-street Station for Hackney. He was almost a daily traveler on the line, and was well known by the railway servants. From the time of his getting into the omnibus in the Old Kent-road until his body was discovered on the line of the North London Railway, between Old Ford Bridge and Hackney Wick Station, nothing has been gleaned of his movements or whether any one was in his company.

The atrocious outrage was discovered somewhere about a quarter or twenty minutes past ten o'clock on Saturday evening. On the arrival at Hackney of the 9:45 train from Fenchurch-street station, which was several minutes late in leaving town, a gentleman called the attention of Haines, the guard, to the state of a compartment of a first-class carriage, No. 69, in the train. He had opened the door at Hackney, with the intention of getting in, and had placed his hand on one of the cushions, which he found to be covered with blood. The guard, on looking in, found such to be the fact. Not only were the cushions, but the floor, sides, and windows were besmeared with blood, in some places there was quite a pool. He also found inside the carriage a hat, a walking-stick, and a small leather bag. The guard at once took charge of the articles and locked the door. Some ladies, who were in the adjoining compartment, here called the notice of the guard to the circumstance that some blood had been spurted through the carriage window on their dresses as the train came from Bow. The guard at once telegraphed the discovery to Mr. Kebble, the station-master at Bow, and at that time an impression was entertained that some one had committed suicide and thrown himself out of the window of the carriage on to the line.

Almost about the same period the above discovery was made, the driver and stoker of an engine which had been working the Hackney Wick and Stratford traffic were returning from the Wick Station to the Bow Locomotive Works of the North London Railway. As they were approaching the railway bridge over Duckett's Canal, by the side of the Mitford Arms Tavern, which fronts the Tower Hamlets Volunteer parade ground in the Victoria Park, they saw something on the six feet way—the space between the up and down line. At first the driver, Eakins, thought it was a dog, but his mate, the stoker, judged it to be a human being. The engine had passed the object but stopped near where the railway passes over the main drainage works. The stoker, Brinckley, got down and went back along the line with a lamp, and on coming up to the spot discovered it to be the body of a gentleman saturated in blood and apparently dead. The stoker instantly hailed the driver, and ran down the embankment into the Mitford Arms public-house, belonging to Mr. White. Several persons in the house, with the landlord, at once returned with the stoker up to the line, and steps were immediately taken to remove the unfortunate gentleman to the adjacent tavern; but in doing so, the men who were assisting in the melancholy task nearly lost their lives by a passing down train. When got to the tavern and laid on a couch, suspicions of foul play were at once aroused, for his head seemed to have been battered in by some sharp instrument. His clothes were covered with blood, and the broken link or hoop of a watch-chain hanging to a button-hole of his vest. No watch or the other part of the chain being found, at once led to a supposition that he had been plundered. The landlord immediately gave information to the police, and sent for medical assistance. Mr. Brereton, Surgeon, of Old Ford, soon arrived, and was followed by Mr. H. Garman, Surgeon, of Fairfield-road, Bow, and Mr. Cooper, of Coborn-road. These at once examined the wounded gentleman. He was in a perfect state of collapse—quite insensible. On the left side of the head, just over the ear, which is torn away, was found a deep wound; the skull was fractured and the bone driven in. On the base of the skull there were four or five lacerated wounds. There were more blows on other parts of the head, and the medical gentleman expressed their surprise that the unfortunate sufferer should be alive, the wound over the left ear being alone sufficient to cause death. Stimulants were applied, with a view of restoring consciousness, but to no purpose. On the arrival of Mr. Inspector Kerressey, of the K division of police, from Bow Station, measures were at once taken to ascertain whether the sufferer had any papers which would lead to his identity. In his breast coat-pocket were found a bundle of letters addressed "T. Briggs, Esq., Messrs. Robarts, Curtis & Co., Lombard-street," upon which a messenger was immediately dispatched to the bank in the City to learn where the gentleman named in the address lived. In his trousers' pocket were found £4 10s. in gold and silver, and a silver snuff-box in his coat pocket. The messenger, on reaching the bank in Lombard-street, found that the description given of Mr. Briggs answered that of the gentleman found on the railway, and, communicating the fact to Mr. Inspector Kerressey, he at once dispatched an officer to the address given by the people at the bank, No. 5 Clapton-square, Hackney, who broke the melancholy intelligence to the son of the unfortunate gentleman. Owing to Mrs. Briggs being an invalid, and in a very delicate state of health, the fact of her husband having met such a fearful fate was withheld from her. Mr. Briggs, Jr., with some other members of the family, and Mr. Toulmin, the family doctor, proceeded to the Mitford Castle Tavern, and at once put an end to all doubts as to who the unfortunate sufferer was. It was a very painful scene: only once, it is thought, did the unfortunate gentleman show any sign of sensibility. An old female domestic called him by name, and a slight trembling movement of his frame, and a gurgling groan, seemed to indicate that he knew the voice, but it was only a momentary action. The landlord of the tavern made every arrangement he could for the sufferer; but on the news of the outrage spreading the house was besieged by a large and eager crowd, and it was deemed necessary to remove him to his residence. Mr. Toulmin, Mr. Garman, and the other medical gentlemen remained in attendance nearly the whole night, and in the course of the morning the sufferer was removed in a litter from the tavern to Clapton-square.

Through Mr. Briggs, Jr., the police ascertained that, when his father left home that Saturday morning, he wore a gold watch with an Albert chain, and gold eye-glasses, attached to a hair guard. On examining the waistcoat, it was seen that a watch had been torn from the waistcoat pocket, and the chain had been broken short off the link or hook, which still held to the waistcoat pocket. The gold glasses were also missing, and subsequently Mr. Briggs, Jr., identified the stick and bag which were found in the compartment, as those belonging to his father. The hat was not his. It must therefore have been that of his murderer, who probably took Mr. Briggs' hat in exchange for his own.

The police having ascertained some description of the watch and gold glasses and forwarded it by route to all the police-stations in the metropolis, with the facts of the outrage, they proceeded with Mr. Kerressey to examine minutely the carriage in which the murderous crime was committed. On the train reaching Camden-town station that night, the railway officials directed it immediately to be brought back to Bow, and the carriage in question was at once uncoupled, and placed in a shed which was secured. The carriage had three first-class compartments. On opening the door of the compartment the interior, as before stated, was found in all directions to be besmeared with blood, with clotted pools on the cushions and on the floor. There was ample evidence of a deadly struggle having taken place. The unfortunate man, it will be remembered, was found in the six-foot way. On inspecting the outside of the carriage, which would be the off-side of a train going to Camden town, the body of the carriage was seen to be besmeared with blood, as if it had been spurted on as the train flew by. The window was down, and on the brass handles were marks of a bloody hand, leading to a belief that the door had been opened to throw the unfortunate gentleman out on to the line and then closed. On the step beneath the door were found a portion of the hair guard attached to the missing gold glasses, and on the floor of the compartment was discovered one of the broken links of the watch-chain. Allusion has already been made to some ladies complaining to the guard at the Hackney Station that some blood had been spurted through the open window of their compartment when the train was passing near Victoria Park. The medical gentlemen account for this by suggesting that in the struggle when he was forced out of the door of the carriage one of the arteries in the wound on the side of the head burst from the frightful exertion, and so would spurt in the manner the ladies described. At present, however, we are unable to state whether they heard any noise or cries at the time or before.

It is certain that Mr. Briggs must have been lying on the line at least twenty minutes before he was discovered. The train which he was in left Bow at two minutes past 10, and in another two or three minutes the deed must have been perpetrated, for the train was due at the next station, Hackney Wick, five minutes after leaving Bow. An up train passed the spot about ten minutes afterward, and saw nothing, but it was evident that it must have escaped their notice. The spot where Mr. Briggs was thrown out of the train is, singular to say, about the same place where a similar outrage was committed four or five years ago, but not with such a deplorable result, when the thief jumped out of the carriage and endeavored to escape through the marshes; but was captured and transported for life. It would almost seem that the murderous assailant's object, after the attack on Mr. Briggs, was to throw him into the canal. He was found on the bridge, and it is conjectured that the villain or villains made a mistake in the door and threw the unfortunate gentleman on the permanent way instead of over the bridge.

Up to the time of this being written, the detectives, under the direction of Mr. Inspector Kerressey, were instituting every possible inquiry, with a view of capturing the guilty parties; and it is hoped that before long some clue will be obtained which may lead to their apprehension.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

DISPATCH OF M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

The following has been published at Frankfort, as a summary of the circular dispatch upon the Danish question, addressed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, on the 28th ult., to the diplomatic agents of the French Emperor:

"After the statement that 'the plenipotentiaries who met at London to reëstablish peace between Germany and Denmark, separated after having confirmed the inutility of their efforts, and the belligerent parties immediately resumed arms,' M. Drouyn de Lhuys 'sensibly regrets that the labors of the conference have not had a more satisfactory result,' and he avails himself of this very opportune occasion to recall 'that it has not been the fault of France that the conclusion was not different.'

The dispatch then continues: "We have not shut our eyes to the difficulties which this negotiation presented. Thus, before its commencement, we had used every effort to obtain the meeting of the conference upon the fittest conditions to facilitate its task. We had especially desired that a real armistice should be previously concluded for the entire duration of the deliberations, and that the basis of discussion should be determined in advance. The parties have been unable to agree upon these two points, and although this first difficulty inspired us at the outset with doubts as to the issue of the conference, we have none the less sincerely seconded this effort at conciliation. The Plenipotentiary of the Emperor was, consequently, desired to support or to suggest every proposition which appeared likely to bring about an agreement.

"The point of departure of the discussion was naturally, first of all, to be sought in the arrangements of 1852. We asked ourselves, therefore—first, whether, if remodeled so as to attain their object better, they might not be made the basis of an equitable arrangement; and it was in this sense that the representative of France expressed himself at the opening of the negotiations. When, after recognition of the impossibility of keeping the discussion of this ground, the English Government proposed an arrangement giving the southern portion of Schleswig to Holstein as well as Lauenburg, we did not hesitate to agree to this combination. It had, in our eyes, the advantage of taking into account the national sentiment of the German population of Schleswig, and of leaving to Holstein, increased by this annexation, the right of deciding upon its own fate. While lending our support to the English plenipotentiaries, we acted in perfect conformity with the principles of our public law, and we should have been rejoiced at an arrangement which appeared to us acceptable to both parties. The German Powers did not consider themselves able to adhere to it. They claimed for the frontier a line of demarcation which would have assured to Germany the possession of the mixed districts, while Denmark persisted in not adding this fresh sacrifice to those she had consented to make in abandoning Southern Schleswig as well as Holstein and Lauenberg. When all the other combinations put forward were thrown aside, we suggested a last plan. We recommended that the populations forming the subject of dispute should be called upon to express their sentiments, and thus furnish the conference with the necessary data for tracing the line of demarcation in the most equitable manner. We have not been able to prevent the rupture of negotiations, and the difference is again left to be decided by arms.

The despatch concludes as follows:

"Opinion has shown itself sensibly moved by the resumption of hostilities, and looks with disquiet to the consequences so unequal a contest may entail. For our parts we shall be unable to disregard the bearing of events so directly affecting the interests of all the Maritime Powers in the north, and even those of the equilibrium of this portion of Europe. We entertain the sincerest wishes that the dangers may be avoided which these events might bring about; and, guided by the same sentiments which have hitherto proved the rule of our conduct, and desiring to maintain the impartial attitude we have taken up, we are willing to hope that no complication will arise of so grave a nature as to necessitate our embracing a different policy?"

THE NEW DANISH POLICY.

The *Independance Belge* of Sunday evening, June 19, says: "The resolution suddenly formed by King Christian IX. to engage in direct negotiations for peace with the hostile courts, in consequence of the disaster of Alien, sufficiently indicated that the pressure of the war party at Copenhagen was beginning to weaken. The addresses of the Chambers, approving of the absolute abandonment of the Duchies in exchange for the complete emancipation of Denmark from all Germanic influence, afford the best proof of it. The conservative journals first, and in their wake the *Dagblad*, which is known to be the organ of the party of the Elder, had shown without disguise the desperate situation of Denmark, and proclaimed the necessity of taking a definitive part. It was under these circumstances that King Christian decided to offer to send his young brother to Germany to offer peace, and to dismiss the Monrad Ministry, which was too much compromised for its continuance in power not to be an obstacle to the success of the negotiations which are going to be opened. The dispatch which brings us this news adds that the King has charged Count Moltke, who was formerly part of the Bluhme Ministry, with the formation of a new Cabinet. The necessity of making peace, even at the price of great sacrifices, being once recognized by Denmark, the German Powers probably will not refuse to treat on this basis, and it is to be presumed that negotiations will proceed rapidly. Among the rumors which the brusque determination of the King of Denmark has given rise to, one has been circulated at Paris according to which King Christian offered to the Allied Courts to enter with the whole Danish monarchy into the Germanic Confederation, on consideration that the personal union of the Duchies with the crown of Denmark should be preserved. We do not see what great advantage Germany would find in such a combination, and we are certain that it would please neither the Danish people nor the European powers. We regard it simply as a conjecture.

The *Temps* of yesterday says that the entering of Denmark into the Germanic confederation would be tolerated neither by France, England, nor Russia. It would, perhaps, tempt the German population, by the prospect of supremacy in the Baltic, but it would raise the liveliest resistance in the Danish nation, the war party still preserving a marked preponderance in the Rigsraad. "The more we consider this Danish question as affected by events, the more," says the *Temps*, "we are convinced there is but one radical solution for the difficulties of the present and the threats of the future, and that is the Scandinavian union. Apart from that there is nothing but the insufficient palliations and convulsions of a government at bay."

THE POPE.

The Roman correspondent of the French Protestant journal, the *Temps*, in a late number has the courage to give the following account of the Holy Father's daily life: "I gave you during the Winter an account of the system of Papal audiences. Every minister, every cardinal prefect of any congregation, of any high office, and as all the cardinals have some commission of the kind—we may say every cardinal—every prelate secretary of the various religious orders, political or judiciary institutions—every personage, in a word, who has a notable responsibility, comes once a week at least to speak to the Pope, and present him a brief abstract of the affairs entrusted to him, of the letters which he has to write, of the questions raised, of the contests which have happened, of the shortcomings of the qualifications of the persons under his jurisdiction. In fine, of all that relates to the part of the general work allotted to him. I have been obliged to study and observe for a long time, to realize a true idea of this system, in a country where no real publicity brings into light the workings of the Government. At first I fell into the vulgar error of believing that the Pope was a king, I will not say *fainéant*, but merely contemplative, who left everything to the special Cardinal who is called the Secretary of State. Nothing is so contrary to the reality. The Papal Government is the most intensely personal Government which has ever existed and which can be conceived. There is not a question even very secondary in appearance about which the Holy Father has not been informed, and upon which he has not to give his special advice. The Secretary of State comes every morning to *work* with him, just as Colbert *worked* with Louis XIV., but with this difference, that the Holy Father knows everything in detail, that he works in earnest, that he has all the materials of control, that he is extraordinarily laborious, that he is engaged with business for about nine hours a day, that he neither hunts nor gambles, that he gives audiences even during his walks, that he has the most eminently occupied life that is to be found in any royal or ministerial palace, from one end of Europe to the other. Such is what I have to say to rectify false appreciations on the habits of life in the Vatican. The Pope has no other time entirely to himself but from 6 in the morning to 8 o'clock, and 1½ to 3½ o'clock. He has so little time left to read, but one of his enjoyments is, on the day on which there are no audiences, on account of some feast day, that is to say, about three times a month, to go and shut himself in the Casino of the garden, along with some of the young prelates, to take a bath of reading. The somma of St. Thomas, Dante, the great synthetic works, rather than works of erudition and of cotroversy, are his favorite books. He has a peculiar habit in the way of reading. Whenever French prelates who reside in Rome, come to his audience, he tells them, 'Read a little French for me.' And he takes up from his table some of the pastoral letters of the Bishops of France, especially those of Mgr. Pie, the Bishop of Poictiers. What amuses him much is to hear Latin pronounced in the French fashion. When a page or two have thus been read, he rings the bell and orders up a biscuit and a glass of port wine, which he then offers to the reader. Sometimes, but seldom, however, he has on his table an Italian, French, or Spanish journal. He does not like newspapers. At the Vatican, Mgr. Berardi is the only one who reads them habitually. Cardinal Antonelli professes never to look into any. Pius IX. has a certain number of peculiar ideas; he is certainly the most cultivated man of the whole Court. His criticism on parliamentary government is very sharp. 'With all possible precautions,' he says 'parliament ends inevitably by submitting to one or two dominant geniuses; and as these geniuses are *parvenus* from efforts and struggles they are very restless and tyrannical.' Another very settled idea of Pius IX. is as follows: 'The point of aspect of freedom taken by modern society is false. The principle of the sophist Rousseau and of the revolution, his daughter, end in the absorption of individual errors and families by the State. In fact the cry is set up of 'Liberty, no rules! I am to be my own master.' And, as men are in general silly children, very excited, and with but little common sense, they quickly abuse liberty; they abuse it so foolishly that very soon a despot is needed, generally a military despot, who sets up harshly a state of things which dominates over individual passions, who centralises everything and multiplies the agents of his power. If, on the contrary, doctrine is complete; if it is remembered that every absolute formula is contrary to the complexity of the human soul; if care is taken to establish freedom or duty, religion and the authority of the church, who is the essential director of mankind, the men enter into political life with previous and legitimate checks which they apply to themselves, and despotism has no longer any part to play.' Pius IX. was asked what he thought of the pretensions of Boniface VIII. and of the other pontiffs who wished to subject Kings, and constitute in the papacy a supreme arbitration for sovereigns and nations. He hesitated not in declaring that the right principle, and even the ideal political perfection. He said, as nearly as possible, this: 'There is no necessity to revive the ancient customs according to which the Popes absolved subjects of their allegiance to their sovereigns. But what is more desirable is that the Roman Pontiff should be placed in a position to teach to everyone the way to be followed, and especially to judge of the questions which arise from nation to nation. This is the only solution of all modern aspirations.' The essential temperament of the present Pope is to set aside spontaneously all contentious proceedings, the polemical side of things. For instance, he is of opinion 'that preaching should not be aggressive; that is not a good process. The *method of exposition* should be especially adhered to.'"

THE LATE T. C. GRATTAN.

From the London Reader.

This gentleman, so well known in London society and in the literary world, died at his lodgings, No. 117 Jermyn-street, at 11.15 on Monday night, the 4th inst. Though he had been ailing from the last week in May, yet it was not till ten days ago that his friends entertained any apprehension that his illness was really serious. Mr. Grattan expired in, we believe, the 69th year of his age. His last moments were cheered and soothed by the presence of his only daughter, the wife of the Belgian Secretary of Legation at Turin, and two of his sons, Mr. Edmund Grattan, H. M. Consul at Antwerp, and Col. Grattan, of the Royal Corps of Engineers.

Thomas Colley Grattan was born in Eccles-street, Dublin, according to one account, in the year 1796, and according to another, in 1798. His father, Colley Grattan, was an eminent attorney and solicitor, and he intended that his son should succeed him in his profession. When seven years old, (as I have heard from a schoolfellow of Grattan's,) the youth was sent to a famous academy in Grafton-street, Dublin, in which Wolfe Tone, the Emmetts, Thomas Moore, and other men famous in the literary and political history of Ireland, received the first rudiments of their education. In 1811–12 he was articled to a Dublin attorney, a man of taste and scholarship, and of some literary ability, who possessed a good library. In this latter room Grattan spent more of his time than in the office, improving his mind and extending his knowledge, but occasionally also "penning a stanza when he should engross." A commission in the militia was secured for him as the readiest mode of getting him, without purchase, into the line. He left England to join his regiment, but was met at Valenciennes by the news of the victory of Waterloo, which terminated the war. After a few months' sojourn on the Continent, his military ardor still continuing, he determined to join Bolivar, then combating for the independence of South America against Spain. In journeying in the sailing packet to Bordeaux with a crew, to take shipping from the Garonne to Venezuela, he met a lady proceeding with her family to the South of France, with whom he speedily was enamoured, and who soon afterward became his wife. All idea of martial glory was now abandoned, and Grattan settled himself down at Bordeaux, where he remained a year. He was of too active a turn of mind to remain idle, and the literary tastes which he had imbibed on the banks of the Barrow and the Liffey revived. In 1819 he produced "Philibert," a poetical romance. Nothing daunted by his first partial failure, Grattan sought amusement in the Landes and Pyrenees during the seasons of 1820 and 1821. The result of his wanderings appeared in a three-volume book called *Highways and Byeways; or, Tales of the Roadside, Picked up by a Walking Gentleman.* This was published in 1823, and it was in the first flush of its success that, then a youth of nineteen, I became acquainted with the author in the Summer of 1823. He was then living at Sevres, near to Paris, editing the *London and Paris Observer*, writing in the *New Monthly Magazine*, and the London *Weekly Chronicle*.

In 1828 or 1829 Mr. Grattan changed his quarters from France to Belgium, residing alternately at Brussels and the Hague. During this period he gave to the public *Traits of Travel* and *The Heiress of Bruges*, which went through new editions in 1836 and 1849. In 1830 Mr. Grattan published his *History of the Netherlands*, in Lardner's *Cyclopædia*, and in the same year his *History of Switzerland*, and *Men and Cities; or, Traits of Travel*. From Brussels he proceeded to Antwerp, and thence to Heidelberg, where *Agnes de Mansfeldt* and *Legends of the Rhine* were written. On the accession of LEOPOLD, GRATTAN returned to Brussels as correspondent of the *Times* newspaper. In that capital he continued to reside till 1839, when, at the especial request of the Belgian King, he was appointed British Consul to the State of Massachusetts. He immediately proceeded to Boston, and, during his sojourn there, rendered good service to the late Lord ASHBURTON and to his country by his efforts on the North-eastern Boundary Question. In 1853, having, with the acquiescence of Lord PALMERSTON, resigned the Boston Consulship in favor of his son, he returned to Europe. From that period to the present he has resided in London, mixing in the general and literary society of the metropolis, in which he was extremely popular, from the general affability of his manners, his manly sense, his prompt and ready wit, and quick and highly-developed intelligence.

GRATTAN was not, in the extended sense of the words, a scholar, or a man of erudition, for he was in a great degree self-educated; but he was a person of eminent natural parts and endowments, of vigorous reasoning powers, of the solidest common sense, of apt and ready expression, of great discretion and tact; and he had the ounce of mother wit, which SIDNEY SMITH tells us is worth a pound of clergy or classicality. Alert, elastic, fluent and witty, he was a good public, and a capital postprandial speaker. No man of his day, with the exception of TOM MOORE, could address an after-dinner audience more genially and effectively. Mr. GRATTAN was one of the few liberal Irish Protestants who fifty years ago strongly advocated Catholic Emancipation. He was always an earnest Liberal, though he had many personal friends among the Orange and Ascendency men of a past generation. Notwithstanding the number of his acknowledged works, Mr. GRATTAN contributed largely to periodical literature, having written a good deal in the *Edinburg* and *Westminster Reviews*, and occasionally in daily and weekly journals.

A CURIOUS TRIAL.

PAYING SEA WAGES IN GREENBACKS.

From the Shipping Gazette, June 10.

A curious, and by no means unimportant case of Sea Wages, was decided yesterday by the presiding magistrate at the Thames' Police Court. Capt. W. A. BELL, of the barque *Resolution*, appeared to summonses taken out by nine of the crew of that vessel, claiming sundry balances of wages alleged to have been earned on a voyage from New-York to Jamaica, and thence to London. The men signed articles for $35 per month per man, and they claimed to be paid at the rate of 4s. per dollar, the standard price of the American dollar in London. It appeared, however, that the ship's articles contained the words "United States currency," which, being applied to the payment of the wages, would make the difference between 4s. and 2s. 7d. the dollar, or between £7 and £4 10s. 5d. per month. A question was raised as to whether this this proviso was inserted in the articles when they were signed by the crew. The magistrate held that it was, and that the men were bound by it, and could only claim payment of their wages according to the present value of the American dollar in New-York. In deciding that the intention of the agreement was, that the men should be paid in United States currency—that is, according to the current value of the dollar in America—we have no doubt the magistrate was right; but should the payment be made according to the value of the dollar at the time the articles were signed or at the time the voyage was concluded Greenbacks, no doubt, as the magistrate observed, are current in America, as bank notes are here, but, unfortunately, they are liable to be occasionally at a discount, and the prolongation of the war has no had the tendency to increase their value. When the crew of the *Resolution* signed articles, therefore, at New-York, the value of the currency in which it was stipulated they should be paid was considerably in excess of what it is now, and if the men were to be held to the strict letter of their agreement, they were entitled at least to the full benefit of its conditions. The difference of four months and six days, the period over which the voyage extended, makes, in the present state of affairs in America, a very great change in the value of every description of security in that country, and although greenbacks are a legal tender in America, and the Master of the *Resolution* had an admitted right to pay the crew's wages in that currency, the men, on their part, had an equal right to claim payment at the rate current when the agreement was entered into. The decision in this case is important, because it shows the determination of the bench to be governed by the express meaning and letter of the agreement. It would have been most unjust to the Master of the *Resolution* or his employers to have denied him the benefit of an express stipulation introduced into the articles, and which, it appears, the crew were cognizant of, and quite understood. On the other hand, as the proviso was applied literally and exactly, the men, as it seems to us, were entitled to claim their wages in the currency of the day when the articles were signed, if they thought proper to do so. The point, however, does not appear to have been raised on the part of the claimants, who have taken their wages at the current rate, namely at 2s. 7d. per dollar. And there the matter rests.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The *Court Journal* says: A marriage, thoroughly *à la Francaise*, has just been got up in the theatrical world. M. LEON ACHARD, a successful singer at the Opera Comique, suddenly bethought himself that he wanted a wife. On that day he said to a friend, "I am a prosperous man, I have a well-furnished house in Paris, and another in the country, and I am making 60,000f. a year by my profession; it is time for me to be married. I care not for a fortune, but I am determined to have a young and pretty woman." Two days afterward, the friend in question escorted to a stage box in the Opera Comique a singularly beautiful young lady, Mlle. LE POITEVIN, the daughter of a painter. She there saw ACHARD for the first time, singing on the stage, and was given to understand that he might, perhaps, make her an offer. The next day a dinner was arranged at which to introduce the parties. M. ACHARD, on being presented, said at once, "Mademoiselle, will you marry me?" Her answer, without circumlocution, was, "Yes, Sir." The wedding took place on the 6th inst.

—A letter from Warsaw says: "Contributions levied on individuals constitute a fertile source of revenue for the Government, which it frequently draws upon. One of the greatest sufferers in this way of late has been a lady residing here named WOLOWSKA. This lady has two sons whom she has not heard of for some time, and who are accordingly suspected by the Government of having joined the insurrection. Acting on this suspicion, and bearing that the lady was rich, the authorities here imposed upon her a fine of 3,000 roubles. Mrs. WOLOWSKA appealed to the Director of Police, who asked her what was her income, and, on learning that it was 8,000 roubles, doubled the fine on the ground that '3,000 was too little for a couple of rebels.' The lady protested, but in vain, and the Director brutally added that if she did not pay the 6,000 within four days he would make her pay 10 per cent. more for each day of the delay. This is by no means a solitary case. There is scarcely a family in Warsaw which has not been fined in a similar manner, and it is very rarely that any one appeals, as it is known that the result is usually an increase of the fine."

—A Paris journal says: "A miserably-dressed woman, apparently in the greatest distress, carrying one child in her arms and leading another by the hand, was soliciting charity on Monday evening in the Rue Auber, and had received several small coins from passers-by, when a police agent approached, and told her that begging was forbidden. The woman endeavored to excite his compassion by alleging that her children were starving; but the agent, seeing something suspicious in the appearance of the child in her arms, ordered her to accompany him to the nearest commissary of police. On arriving there, it was found that the pretended baby was only a bundle of rags artistically arranged and dressed up, and the woman was accordingly detained in custody to be prosecuted for her imposture."

—Mr. HOTTEN, of Piccadilly, is about to publish a dictionary of colloquial expressions, giving, where possible, their origin, with instances of their use, which has been in course of preparation for some time by the compiler of the small "Dictionary of Modern Slang," published in 1859. The new book is entitled "The Slang Dictionary; or, the Vulgar Words, Street Phrases, and 'Fast' Expressions of High and Low Society;" and it will contain, it is said, several thousand words and phrases in daily use, but which are not contained in our English dictionaries.

—The Paris correspondent of a London paper asserts that he has just read a curious and authentic account of the dismissal from the French army, as unfitted for service, of a young man who had "panophobia." This extraordinary youth could not swallow bread, or indeed any farinaceous food, which, if forcibly or secretly administered produced the effect of poison. He lived on rations of meat and potatoes, but the doctors declared he was "afflicted with an involuntary intolerance of the organs incompatible with military service," and so he got his discharge.

—Mr. WATTS, the reporter at Marlborough-street Police Court, has for some time past been carefully jotting down the more extraordinary cases which have come before "His Worship" during several years. He has thrown these "Notes of the Curiosities and Eccentricities of Life in the Metropolis" into a small volume, and it will be published under the title of *London Life at the Police Courts*.

—The Theatre Lyrique, at which a new opera of Count GABIELLI's, "Fanchette," is in active preparation, has ordered an operetta from a young, hitherto unknown composer—GERMAIN of Carcassonne. Should this be acceptable, a larger work by the same composer, "Jeanne d'Arc," now under consideration at the same theatre, will be produced.

—GARRICK's villa, at Hampton, was recently sold by auction, at quite a fancy price. The seller dwelt, of course, on the many pleasant historical associations of the place, including the visits of HANNAH MORE. The lot was knocked down at £10,800 to a popular tailor, Mr. GROVE, of Battle Bridge and London Wall notoriety.

—Messrs. SAMPSON LOW & Co. announce for immediate publication *Ten Days in a French Parsonage in the Summer of 1863*, by Dr. GEORGE MUSGRAVE. The same house have on view the picture of *Washington Irving and His Literary Friends at Sunnyside*, of which they are about to issue an engraving.

—F. DAVID, dissatisfied, it appears, with his new opera, "La Captive," at the last moment has retracted it entirely after the rehearsal, and is working now at another opera, "Tout Est Bien qui Finit Bien"—text after SHAKESPEAR'S "All's Well that Ends Well," written by LEUNEN, CARRE, and HADOT.

—The metropolitan musical critics speak very highly of the performances of Herr LAUTERBACK, a violinist. The *London Review* considers him as "one of the most thoroughly satisfactory players of classical music that has been heard here or indeed anywhere."

—PELISSIER's memoirs will, after being officially cleansed from all disagreeable matter, appear under the title *Mémoires et Souvenirs par un Maréchal de France*. The Duchess is said to receive a pension of 25,000 francs.

—The old castle of Plessy-les-Tours, the scene of SCOTT's *Quentin Durward*, has just been purchased by a member of the Paris Stock Exchange, who intends restoring it in keeping with the period of the action of the novel.

—MILTON's *Paradise Lost*, translated into French by CHATEAUBRIAND, with a biographical memoir by DE LAMARTINE, has just been published at Paris, in quarto, illustrated with 25 line engravings upon steel.

—Another book is announced from the pen of JOHN LEECH—"Early Pencilings from *Punch*, Chiefly Political." It is understood that it will form a companion volume to Mr. JOHN TENNIEL's cartoons.

—The *British Journal of Photography* is henceforth to be published weekly instead of semi-monthly. This journal is now in the eleventh year of its existence.

—Mlle. TIETJENS has made her appearance in "Fidelio" at Her Majesty's Theatre, and the journalists announce her performance as a great success.

—The last volume of Count BROGLIE's "History of the Church and the Roman Empire in the Fourth Century" is to appear in Autumn.

—Gen. LEE is the last man of note to whom our Scotch friends have laid claim. He is claimed as a native both of Tweedmouth and Hawick.

—Mr. STEPHEN POYATZ DENNING, the water-color painter and curator of the Dulwich Gallery, died recently, aged seventy-two.

—Mdlle. A. PATTI is engaged, it is said, to sing in August at concerts in Boulogne and Havre at a fee of £140 for each concert.

Capture and Escape of a United States Telegrapher.

A JOURNEY OF 550 MILES ON FOOT THROUGH REBELDOM.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

COLUMBUS, Ky., Monday, July 18, 1864.

The letter copied below gives a very piquant account of the capture and escape of a telegraph operator stationed at Union City, Tennessee, and captured with the notorious Col. HAWKINS—a capture, by the way, which never would have occurred, had either of two propositions proposed by Col. LAWRENCE, of the Thirty-fourth New-Jersey, been acted on—one to evacuate, the other to reinforce, that post. The below was received by Lieut.-Col. T. C. MOORE, now commanding the Thirty-fourth New-Jersey:

FORT PICKENS, PENSACOLA, Fla., June 16, 1864.

MY DEAR COL. MOORE: You will, I doubt not, be surprised to hear from me in this place. I have succeeded in making my escape from the rebel prison in which I was confined, along with two officers, one of whom was captured at Union City at the same time as myself. How fortunate you were to get out of it the night before.* I was very anxious about you, for fear of your being taken on your way back to Columbus. My travels may interest you, and I will give you a short sketch of them. After fighting six hours and killing several rebels, we were surrendered as prisoners of war, and marched twelve miles that day. With the exception of what I had on, I lost everything. We got to Trenton on Saturday, about noon, and remained till Monday morning. From that place we were marched through West Tennessee to West Point, Miss., on foot. Here we were put on board cars and sent to Mobile. All this time we were marched hard, and had little or nothing to eat. We arrived in Mobile about April 29, in a starving condition. What little given us to eat was rancid bacon and corn meal. We were kept in Mobile for five or six days, when we were sent to Americus, Ga., via Montgomery, Ala., and Columbus, Ga., and from there to Macon, Ga., from which place I made my escape. *We were nearly starved out.* About the 10th of May last we cut a hole in the floor of our jail and tunneled out, making our escape on the morning of the 14th of May, about 2 o'clock A. M. The rebs. put bloodhounds on our track, but we fooled them by rubbing onions on our boots and clothes, which killed the scent. After a great many hardships and much suffering, we succeeded in reaching this place, after being thirty days on the way, walking 313 miles, mostly by night, going by river 250 miles more, making about 550 miles, through Georgia, Alabama and Florida, to our lines—living on the Confederates. We passed as furloughed men going home, and had forged papers, and by this means passed through the "enraged" militia of Southern Alabama, &c. We were nearly starved when we got here. I had only one pair of pants, and they were worn out before and behind, and an old shirt and hat—not much left of me but skin, bones and life. I was dirty, filthy, and everything that was foul and loathsome. When we got there we reported to Gen. ASBOTH, whom I know in Columbus; he remembered me, and has been very kind to me. We are staying with him now, waiting for transportation to New-Orleans or New-York. I will soon be in Columbus. Since March 24 I have walked something over six hundred miles, and been through the C. S. of A., *damn 'em*—emphatically, I say, DAMN 'EM. If you see ——— ———, say to him Dr. MURRAY came with me, and is well, and will soon be at Columbus; also, say all the officers of the Seventh Tennessee were well when we left them at Macon, Ga. Capt. HAYES had been sick, but was better. I will be in your town soon, and will call and see you. Until then, my dear Colonel, I am yours, as ever,

EDGAR B. McNARIM,
Military Telegraph Operator, U. S. Army.

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*He alludes to Capt. ODLIN, of Gen. BRAYMAN's Staff, being sent to Union City under military escort, for information as to probable designs of the rebels. Col. M. accompanied the expedition.

Affairs in Rome, Ga.

A UNION PAPER—MILITARY ORDERS.

We have a copy of Volume I., Number I, of the *Union Flag*, published at Rome, Ga., and edited by M. HARTER, a private soldier of the Ninth Iowa Infantry Veteran Volunteers. It is dated July 4. We clip the following:

LOCAL INFORMATION—MACHINE SHOP—GRAPE AND CANISTER.

We called in for a few moments at the machine shop near the depot, and learned from Sergt. BUCK, First Michigan Battery, that they had been engaged for the last few weeks in fixing up and mounting cannons. He showed us some 64-pounders—regular boomers—several 6-pounders of No. 1 Hotchkiss guns. On Saturday, some of the largest and best guns were mounted on Fort Jackson. Some of the brass pieces our men snaked out of a public well on Broad-street, into which the rebels had precipitated them before they entered upon their "hasty pilgrimage."

The Sergeant told us that they were now mostly engaged in putting up canister. Judging by the material we saw for them, and the explanations given by the Sergeant, we are inclined to think that those canisters will prove much pleasanter pills to give than to take. Woe to those who shall attempt to insult our frowning guns on the "seven hills of Rome."

The following military orders, published by the Post Commandant, indicate the policy pursued in the Georgian territory that we "occupy and possess:"

MILITARY ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
ROME, Ga., June 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.—1. During the occupation by this command of that portion of Georgia lying in the vicinity of this place, peaceable and well-disposed citizens, who endeavor to maintain quiet in the country, and put down guerillas and robbers, will be protected, their produce paid for, and they treated as loyal citizens. Those who do not conform to the above requirements, will be treated as enemies, and levied upon to support the army.

2. Citizens who have a surplus of corn, fodder and cattle, by bringing the same to this post, will receive vouchers upon which they can obtain the money. Unless this is done, it will be necessary to send out foraging parties and take what we need, in which case certificates only will be given.

3. All officers and soldiers belonging to this command are especially prohibited from molesting inhabitants engaged in the cultivation of the soil, and are enjoined to give every encouragement to the preparation and culture of farms and gardens.

By order of
Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM VANDEVER.
T. W. LETTON, Lieut, and A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
ROME, Ga., June 7, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 3.—1. This portion of the country being now occupied by the Federal army, it is a violation of the laws of war for the inhabitants to convey information, or give aid and comfort in any way to the enemy; and any one detected in conveying to the Confederate forces, either by letter or in person, information detrimental to the United States Government, will be arrested as a spy and shot.

2. All persons are prohibited from entering the rebel lines, or sending letters, clothing, provisions or supplies of any kind to persons inside of said lines without permission from the Provost-Marshal.

3. Any citizen violating the above, will be brought to immediate punishment, his property confiscated to the Government, and his family sent south of our lines.

By order of
Brig.-Gen. WM. VANDEVER.
T. W. LETTON, Lieut. and A. A. A. G.

Strict Discipline Among the Rebels.

THEIR MARCHING ORDERS DURING THE LATE RAID.

From the Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer.

Mr. JACOB HORNBROOK, who returned a day or two ago from a visit to the army in the Valley at and near Martinsburgh, brings with him the following manuscript general orders issued by the rebel Gen. RANSOM to the officers and soldiers of his command when they commenced their recent raid into Maryland. They were captured or picked up by some of our boys:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, VALLEY DISTRICT, June 28, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—The following directions for the march of this command will hereafter be strictly observed:

Before the march begins on each morning the rolls of each company will be called after mounting, and the Adjutant of each regiment will keep a list of the names of all deserters.

Before dismounting at camp in the evening the rolls will again be called, and the brigade commanders will report to these headquarters the number of men absent at each roll-call.

The habitual order of march will be in column of 'fours,' but on narrow roads by 'twos.' The distance between the head of one brigade and the rear of the other will be two hundred yards. When artillery and ambulances accompany the brigades, those assigned to each brigade will follow immediately in rear of their brigades. During the march the brigades in rear will regulate their movements by those in front.

Regular halts will be made during the march, and neither officers nor men will leave the column, except at such halts, unless by the written consent of the brigade commander, and such permission will not be granted unless for important reasons.

Brigade, regimental and company commanders will pass frequently from front to rear of their respective commands to see that the column is at all times well closed up. Brigades will alternate in the march daily. A rear guard will be placed behind each brigade, and no person except staff officers or couriers will be permitted to fall behind such guard.

All the wagons of this division will march together under the direction of the Division Quartermaster.

The Quartermasters of the command will constantly accompany their respective trains. One man, dismounted when practicable, will go with each wagon to assist the driver. He will remain with the wagon. No other parties will be permitted with the train except when a guard shall be necessary. The Quartermasters will be held responsible that no others accompany the wagons. No other wagons or conveyances than those allowed from headquarters will be allowed.

Upon reaching camp, officers and men must remain in their camps, and Commanders will establish proper camp guards.

Immediately upon fixing the headquarters of the brigade the Commanders will report their locality to division headquarters.

The utmost order and perfect quiet will be preserved upon the march and in camp. The silly practice of whooping and hallooing is strictly forbidden.

Destruction of the fences and crops of the farmers is positively prohibited, and such outrages will be paid for from the pay of the officers of the command nearest where such depredations may be committed.

Greatest care must be taken of ammunition. Not a cartridge must be fired unnecessarily. An important campaign is commenced, and upon its result depends more than we can estimate.

The Major-General Commanding asks and expects from every man of his command a hearty and cheerful compliance with orders, assuring all that they shall reap and enjoy the full fruits of whatever their labors and privations may obtain.

By command of Maj.-Gen. RANSOM.
Official: WALTER K. MARTIN, A. A. G.
Brig.-Gen. NED McCAUSLAND,
Commanding Brigade.
N. FITZHUGH, A. A. G.

RECRUITING DOWN SOUTH.—A gentleman who has been engaged in recruiting for one of the wards in this city, in Tennessee and Virginia, has given us an account of the manner in which he was treated by parties in Ohio, while bringing his men through that State. He secured six colored men (contrabands,) who came in during HUNTER's expedition to Lynchburgh. He was furnished with proper passes by the military commandant of the post to take his men home. When he reached Portland, Ohio, he was arrested by a big, burly Dutch constable, who attempted to take him and his men from the cars; but he was too smart for him, and kept on his way. At Columbus and Chillicothe he was also arrested, and though he produced his passes, it was with difficulty that he got leave to proceed. When he reached Pittsburgh he found Capt. FOSTER, the Provost-Marshal, in waiting for him, and in compliance with a telegraphic request from the Provost-Marshal of Columbus to arrest him and his men and hold them, they were arrested and held while Capt. FOSTER telegraphed to Columbus to know what the charges were against them. After waiting four hours, and receiving no answer, Capt. FOSTER released the parties and allowed them to proceed. They arrived in this city safely, and the men have been duly accepted and mustered in as a part of the quota of the ward. The Ohio officers, whose zeal outran their discretion, may be gratified to know this fact.—*Boston Journal, July 23.*

UNION PRISONERS IN ANDERSONVILLE, GA.—The number is now over twenty-seven thousand, says the Macon *Journal and Messenger*, and has been almost daily increasing. An addition of five acres has recently been made to the inclosure; but even with this it is already too much crowded, and the Commandant is endeavoring to receive no more. The mortality is considerable, being generally from fifty to sixty a day. A strange state of affairs seems to prevail among them, wholly of a domestic character of their own. There has been thieving, fighting and murders, and to secure some of them from damage from the others, about ninety have been kept outside the walls under guard. It is said that several will be hung by their comrades for the murders committed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 25, 1864.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	103¾	350	Erie Railway.....	109⅝
5,000	do..........	104	800	do..........	109¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, '68..C.	114	100	Hud. Riv. R......	127⅞
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	104¾	150	do..........	127⅝
65,000	do..........	105	200	do..........	128
10,000	do..........	104⅞	100	Reading R........	133
3,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr.C..	94¾	100	do..........	132⅞
1,000	do..........	95	600	do..........	132⅜
13,000	Ohio & Miss.C..	48⅝	300	do..........	132⅞
2,000	do..........	48⅝	100	do..........	133¼
10,000	do..........	48⅞	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	134½
10,000	do..........	49	100	M. S. & N. I. R...	83¾
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	131	400	do..........	84
6,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	116	200	do..........	83⅞
2,000	Harlem R. 3d M	104½	200	Ill. Cen. Scrip.....	125
3,000	M. C. & Co. 1st M.		500	do..........	125¼
	Sk. Fd. B.....	128½	250	do.......b10	125½
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	117	100	Ill. Cen. Full S....	121
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	133	100	Clev. & Pitts. R...	108⅜
3,000	Alton & T. H. 2d		200	do..........	108⅝
	M. Pref.......	92	300	Chi. & N. W......	50¼
10,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	104	50	do..........	50
500	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	90	50	do.......b10	50½
1,000	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	107	200	do..........	50⅜
2,500	Amer. Gold.....	254½	100	do.......b30	50⅝
100	Mar. Min. Co......	43	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref	85¾
200	do..........	41¾	100	do..........	85⅝
100	Canton Co.	35	200	do.......b10	86
300	do..........	34¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R...	109
200	do..........	34¾	100	do..........	109¼
200	do..........	34⅜	650	do..........	109⅛
50	Cen. Coal Co......	60	100	do..........	109⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pref	57	800	do.......b10	110
100	do.......b15	58	100	do.......b10	109⅞
100	do..........	57½	100	do..........	110
10	do..........	60	50	M. & P. du C. 1st Pr.	
100	Pacific Mail	280		ex-div.......	118
100	N. Y. Central	132½	100	P., F. W. & C.....	111¼
100	Al. T. H. Pref....	73	100	do..........	111⅜
200	Cle. & Tol. R.....	136½	20	do..........	111

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	104½	580	Reading R........	134
4,000	do..........	104¾	500	Ill. C. R. Scrip	126
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	105⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref..	86⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr.C..	95	150	M. S. & N. I......	85
1,000	do..........	95¼	200	do..........	85¼
10,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10		400	Cleve. & Pitts.....	109⅜
	Oct. & April.	105	200	do..........	109⅝
2,000	N. C. State 6s...	60	500	Chi. & N. W......	51
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer..	49⅜	200	do.......b30	52
200	Quicksilv. Min....	75	200	Chic. & R. I. R....	110⅜
150	N. Y. Cen. R......	132⅝	1500	do..........	110¾
100	Erie Railway	109¾	100	do.......b5	111
100	Hud. River R.....	127⅞	100	P., F. W. & C.....	111⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C ..	48⅞	300	M. S. & N. I......	84⅞
1300	Erie Railway .b3	110	300	do..........	84⅝
800	do.......btw	110	100	Ill. Cen. R....x d	125⅛
800	do..........	109⅞	400	do..........	125¾
900	Reading R........	134	600	do.......b3	125⅝
200	do.......b10	134	100	Cleve. & Pitts....	109
200	do.......b3	134	100	Chi. & R. I. R....	110⅝
500	do..........	133⅞	300	do.......b3	110⅝
200	do.......b3	134⅛	400	do.......s3	110⅝
150	Mich. Cen. R....	135	700	Chi. & N. W. Pr..s3	86¼
100	Mariposa M. Co..c	42½			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer...	48¾	100	Hudson Riv. R b3	128⅜
16,000	do.......b10	49⅛	300	Clev. & Pitts....	109⅛
5,000	do..........	49⅜	200	do.......b3	109⅝
100	Erie Railway....	110⅛	200	do..........	109⅝
200	do.......b3	110¾	500	do.......b5	109⅝
100	M. S. & N. I. R. b3	85	200	Chi. & R. Isl....b3	111⅛
200	do.......s3	85½	200	do.......s3	111¼
200	Ill. Cen. R... x-d	126¼	100	do.......b3	111¼
900	do.......b5	126⅛	400	do.......b3	111
100	do..........	126⅜	100	Cumb. Coal Co..s3	57⅞
100	Reading R.......	134⅜	200	do..........	57⅞
100	Mariposa M. Co...	42⅝	100	do.......s10	58¼
200	do..........	43	50	do..........	58¼

MONDAY, July 25—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 23, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 9:

Decrease in Loans..................	$8,158,126
Decrease in Specie..................	200,442
Decrease in Circulation..................	35,640
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits..................	4,835,622

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 25, 1863.	July 23, 1864.	July 16, 1864.
Capital.........	$69,401,000	$69,927,725	$69,927,725
Loans...........	173,036,336	190,885,761	199,043,887
Specie..........	35,910,227	21,033,912	21,234,354
Circulation......	5,775,188	4,688,902	4,724,538
Gross Deposits..	211,561,153	215,172,015	229,501,181
Exchanges.......	47,447,604	67,190,690	77,684,224
Undrawn.........	164,133,549	147,981,325	151,816,947
In Sub-Treasury	24,204,578	14,416,659	23,087,932

The large decrease in the Loans at Bank is probably owing, in good part, to the reimbursement of the United States Treasury Certificates of Deposit, bearing 6 ℘ cent. interest, notified for some ten days or two weeks ago. The other Loans and Discounts have also been considerably reduced, judging from the lower movement on the Deposit average.

The Banks have made themselves stronger in Legal Tenders by calling in part of their Certificates of Loan to the Treasury, but the ease in this respect is not general, a number of the Banks being still poor in Greenbacks.

There is a decided change to ease of supply in the Money market for all Stock Exchange demands, though caution is still shown by lenders in respect to Merchants' paper. The alteration in the market from the stringency a week or ten days ago is felt too, on the Railway list at the Stock Board, and also on the demand for U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness and the Gold-bearing Stocks. The volume of business at the Board is not yet very large, but the improvement in the demand quite marked, and prices ½@1½ per cent. higher than at the close of last week.

The Government Gold-bearing 6 ℘ cent. Stocks are higher and in strong demand to-day, owing to the impression that the new programme of the Treasury will be confined to a 7-30 ℘ cent. Currency Loan of $100,000,000 or $200,000,000, and to the remainder or unsubscribed portion of the 10-40 years 5 ℘ cent. Gold-bearing Loan, both at par and interest. The amount of the latter, not yet taken up, is about $125,000,000. The 5-20 years 6 ℘ cents. sold to-day at 104¾@105½, and the 1881 6 ℘ cents. at 104@104¾ ℘ cent. The Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness advanced to 95½@¾ ℘ cent. There is a large and steady absorption of the 5-20 Bonds of the United States for the Continent of Europe. The remittances by the various steamers of last week were quite large, and further considerable parcels will, no doubt, go forward by the Cunard steamer of Wednesday. The transient Domestic holders have either sold out or greatly reduced their original subscriptions, and the demand for Europe is now chiefly answered by small or moderate holders, who are tempted by the difference in price to change their investment into 1881 Stock, or some other class of United States Security. The regular sales of United States 5-20s at the Stock Exchange do not comprise one-half the daily transactions in the market, a large amount being done at the counters of the Money Brokers and National Banks in Wall-street.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations on the general market were made as compared with Saturday Afternoon. There were signs at the close of the day of special speculative movements on some of the Railways, and these may possibly extend themselves by sympathy, if the appearances of ease in the Money market should be established. The Stock of the Chicago and Rock Island was the leading favorite this afternoon, and two or three of the Western Roads and Reading were also in favor:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1861....	102⅞	104⅜	Mich. Central..	134¼	135⅝
U. S. 5-20's.......	104⅜	105⅜	Mich. Southern..	83⅞	85⅝
N. Y. Central...	132	132⅝	Illinois Cen....	12 ⅜	126⅛
Erie	108¾	110½	Pittsburgh......	108⅛	109⅜
Erie Preferred..	107	108	Fort Wayne.....	110⅜	111⅜
Hudson..........	127⅛	128¼	Rock Island....	109½	111
Canton..........	34⅜	34⅜	Reading........	133⅜	134⅜
Treas. Cer., new	95	95⅜	Quicksilver......	74	75
Toledo...........	136⅛	136⅛	Cum'land Coal.,	58⅜	58½
Northwest.......	49¾	50¼	Mariposa	42	42⅝
Ohio & M. Certfs	48¼	49⅜	N. West Pref....	85	86¼

The prices of Gold ranged 2½@3 ℘ cent. higher than on Saturday, the extremes being 254½@259 ℘ cent., 257 ℘ cent. being the figure at 4 o'clock.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York..............	115	Metropolitan.........	116
Mechanics'..............	112	People's..............	105
Union..................	115	Corn Exchange	102
Phœnix................	105	Continental..........	100
Ocean..................	96	Import. & Traders'..	100½
Irving	96	Park..................	136

And the following from the Railroad Mortgages, which are generally in good demand, notwithstanding the Government Tax on the interest has been raised to 5 ℘ cent.:

N. Y. Cen. 6s..........	120	Ill. Cen. '75..........	133
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate	118	Al. & T. H. seconds, Prf.	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	130	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	80
N. Y. Convt. '76.......	136	Chi. & N. W. S. F......	115
Erie 3ds, '83..........	129¼	Chi. & N. W. Int........	102
Erie 5ths, '88..........	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts......	104
Buff N. Y. & E. '77.......	116	Tol. & Wab. 1sts......	105
Hud. R. 1sts, '69.......	119	Tol. & Wab. Ext......	105½
Hud. R. 2ds, S. F. '85..	125	Tol. & Wab. 2ds......	85
Hudson R. Bonds.....	100	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts.	115¼
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73.	116	Chi. & R. I. 1sts......	112
Harlem 2ds '64	102½	Clev. & Tol. S. F......	116
Harlem 3ds, '68.......	101	N. J. C. 1sts.........	104
Mich. C. '69 & '72	130	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	130
Mich. C. new 1sts......	136½	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds......	113
Chi B. & Quincy......	128½	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds......	108½
Mich. S. 2ds	106	Miss. & Mo. L. G......	61
M. S. & N. I. S. F.....	114	Chi. & Alt. S. F......	101

Our correspondent who writes again about the Michigan Southern Guaranteed Stock is mistaken in assuming that the holders are entitled to share in the Common Stock Dividends in addition to the 10 ℘ cent. Guaranteed. When the former dividends exceed 10 ℘ cent. a year, then the Guaranteed holders may possibly be entitled to share in the excess, but not otherwise. The present Common Stock Dividend is at the rate of only 7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $9,241,922 46, including for Customs, $143,000; total payments, $6,391,041 82; total balance, $17,267,539 64.

We have been requested to call attention to the New-York County Loan of "$1,000,000 Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," authorized by chapter 7 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, bids for which will be opened at the Comptroller's Office, City Hall, on Wednesday, July 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. The bonds will bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and are redeemable in 1877 and 1879. This loan is to provide for the redemption of the same amount of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," due and payable on the 1st of August next.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 25—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 12,823 bbls. Flour, 27,862 bushels Wheat, 14,287 bushels Corn, 25 bushels Oats, 1,401 packages Provisions, and 315 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $13 25@$13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is quiet at irregular prices.

COTTON—Continues in limited demand at irregular prices; Middlings, $1 60@$1 61 ℘ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand, chiefly for export, and prices of shipping brands have advanced 15c.@25c. ℘ bbl., the market closing tamely. Sales, since our last, amount to 17,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 25@$9 75; poor to choice Extra State at $10@$10 65, and for August and September delivery at $11 75@$12; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 25@$10 75 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.......	$9 25	@$9 75
Extra State..........	10 00	@10 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 80	@12 50
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping b'ds.	10 25	@10 75
Extra Ohio trade and family brands..	10 80	@13 00
Extra Genesee.........	10 70	@12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri......	11 25	@14 00

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales since our last, 1,200 bbls., at $10 25@$11 25 for poor to good, and $11 30@$14 for good to choice extra brands ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is firmer to-day; sales 700 bbls. extra at $9 90@$12 50 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet and heavy; sales 125 bbls. at $8@$9 75, the latter an extreme rate, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal has been in moderate request, closing at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 30@$8 40 for Brandywine, and $8 40 for Atlantic, ℘ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less abundant and has advanced slightly, but transactions have been restricted, as export buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices. Sales have been made since our last of 96,500 bushels, including White Western at $2 72, Amber Western, at $2 64@$2 69, Red Western at $2 58@$2 64. Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 51@$2 53, Milwaukee Club at $2 30@$2 50, Chicago Spring at $2 28@$2 48, ℘ bushel. Corn is unsettled; sales since our last, 53,000 bushels, at $1 52@$1 62½, chiefly at $1 62, for sound mixed Western, and $1 59@$1 61 for unsound and inferior ℘ bushel. Rye is dull and nominal at $1 90@$1 95 ℘ bushel. Oats continue in good demand at buoyant prices. We quote Canada at 99c.@$1; Western at $1@$1 02, the latter an extreme rate; State at $1@$1 01, cash, ℘ bushel. Barley rules quiet and nominal; 2,500 bushels Barley Malt changed hands, at $2 25 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in moderate request, at $1 20@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 75@$1 85 for City use, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in rather more demand at 16c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice, ℘ ℔.

MOLASSES—Are quiet, and prices are somewhat unsettled.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 50@$3 60 ℘ gallon. Tar at $19@$21 ℘ bbl. Resin at $42@$56 ℘ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand at irregular prices. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 68@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 56; Linseed at $1 72½@$1 81; No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 51c.@52½c.; Refined Petroleum at 83c.@85c., free, and 82c.@83c., in bond, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, chiefly on speculation, at advanced prices. Sales since our last, 4,560 bbls., in lots, at $39 50@$40 50, closing at $40 50 for New Mess, and $42 for August delivery; $35@$38 for Old Mess; $36@$37 50 for Prime Mess, and $36@$37 50 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request at 18c.@19c. for Hams, 23c.@24c. for bagged do., and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔.; sales of 250 pkgs. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard is doing better; sales since our last 3,650 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 19½c.@20c. ℘ ℔. Beef is in moderate demand at $27@$30 for Mess; $18@$24 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Prime Mess $34@$36 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $27@29 ℘ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 35c.@40c. for poor to prime, and 41c.@43c. for choice State, and 32c.@40c. for Western ℘ ℔. Cheese has been limited demand, at 17c.@24c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Are in limited demand at former rates. Sales since our last, 315 hhds., including Porto Rico at 22c., and Cuba Muscovado at equal to 20c.@22c., ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars are quiet at 24c.@30c., ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 120,000 ℔s., at 19c.@20c., ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $1 68@$1 73, chiefly at $1 70@$1 72 ℘ gallon, the market closing heavily.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 14,000 bushels Wheat at 5¾d.; 12,000 bushels Corn at 5⅝; 150 tons Oil Cake at 17s. 6d. For London, 1,000 barrels Flour at 2s. 3d.; 350 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d.; 1,500 barrels Oil Cake at 2s.; 120,000 feet Oak Planking at 22s. 6s. per 40 cubic feet; also, by steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese and 250 firkins Butter, at 50s. For Cork and orders, Mech. bark, with 18,000 bushels Wheat at 5s. 6d., if to a direct port at 4s. 9d., and if to the Continent, 10 per cent. additional; Also a Prussian brig, with 2,500 barrels Petroleum at 5s. 3d., if to a direct port at 5s., and if to the Continent at 5s. 9d.; also a Br. bark with Petroleum at 6s., and if to the Continent, 6s. 6d. For Hamburg, a British bark with Petroleum at 6s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian.......	July 27..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Kangaroo...........	July 28..	New-York.....	Liverpool
New-York...........	July 30..	New-York.....	Southampton
Edinburgh..........	July 30..	New-York.....	Liverpool
America............	July 30..	New-York.....	Southampton
Westminster........	July 30..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Caledonia	July 30..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Europa.............	Aug. 3..	Boston.........	Liverpool
Marathon...........	Aug. 3..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Borussia...........	Aug. 6..	New-York.....	Southampton
City of Washing'n..	Aug. 6..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Scotia.............	Aug. 10..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Bremen.............	Aug. 13..	New-York.....	Southampton
Virginia...........	Aug. 13..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Africa.............	Aug 17..	Boston	Liverpool
Washington.........	Aug 17..	New-York.....	Havre.
Olympus............	Aug. 17..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Saxonia............	Aug. 20..	New-York.....	Southampton
Persia.............	Aug. 24..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Hansa..............	Aug. 27	New-York.....	Southampton
Teutonia...........	Sept. 3..	New-York.....	Southampton
Lafayette..........	Sept. 14..	New-York.....	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington.	July 13.	Liverpool......	New-York.
Belgian............	July 14..	Liverpool......	Quebec.
Scotia.............	July 16..	Liverpool......	New-York.
Virginia...........	July 19..	Liverpool......	New-York.
City of Manchester.	July 20..	Liverpool......	New-York.
Africa.............	July 23..	Liverpool......	Boston.
Persia.............	July 30..	Liverpool......	New-York.
Erin...............	Aug. 2..	Liverpool......	New-York.
Asia...............	Aug. 6..	Liverpool......	Boston.
China..............	Aug. 13..	Liverpool	New-York.
America............	Aug. 17..	Southampton..	New-York.
New-York...........	Aug. 31..	Southampton..	New-York.
Bremen.............	Sept 14	Southampton..	New-York.
Hansa..............	Sept. 28..	Southampton..	New-York.

For New-Orleans.

Emily B. Louder..	July 30..	New-York.....	New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Australasian*, will close on Wednesday morning, at 9:30 A. M.

The mails for Europe, by the *Damascus*, will close on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..........5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail..........5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way..........5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island..........5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River..........4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad..........4 P. M.
North Mails..........5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way..........5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at..........5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED by a family of three persons, in a modern-built house, with the conveniences of bath, &c., located between 14th and 36th sts., near 5th-av. The rooms must be in suite on the first and second floors, and well furnished. For desirable apartments, a satisfactory price will be given. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 1,128 Post-office.

A SWISS LADY AND GENTLEMAN wish to obtain board in a pleasant situation in New-York or Brooklyn. Parlor and bedroom required, the latter unfurnished. Address M. D., Box No. 548 Post-office.

BOARD—TO LET, AT NO. 261 4TH-AV., ROOMS well furnished to a couple of small genteel families, with private tables, or to single gentlemen, with or without board. References exchanged.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place. Transient $1 50 and $2 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson. The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson; the house is well shaded and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS BUILDing and shady groves known as "Military Academy" at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, will be opened for summer and transient boarders on the 25th of July, and during the months of August and September. Large and convenient carriage-houses and stables on the ground. For full particulars, inquire of J. W. COLEY, at the academy, and C. W. PERVEIL, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, is open for the season. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 9:15, 12:45, 4:30 and 5:30; from Dey-st. at 10:30 and 4:30. Time, 35 minutes. Steam cars hourly from Jersey City.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 4 P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY,
ARE NOW CLOSING OUT
AT A GREAT REDUCTION,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS-GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
ALPACAS, POPLINS, CHALLYS, TAMARTINES,
GRENADINES, CRAPE MARETZES, BAREGES,
BOMBAZINES, CANTON CLOTHS, ALL WOOL
DELAINES, MOZAMBIQUES, WHITE AND
BLACK BAREGES, ALL WIDTHS.
ALSO,
ALL OUR SUMMER SHAWLS
AND MANTILLAS,
MARKED DOWN 25 PER CENT.
Ladies will find great bargains for sale this week.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY,
WILL SELL THIS WEEK,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHIRTING AND
SHEETING MUSLINS, ALL WIDTHS,
OF THE BEST BRANDS IN THE MARKET,
AT 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN PRESENT VALUE.
Also,
BLANKETS, ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES,
FLANNELS, ALL COLORS,
PLAIN AND TWILLED,
AT 25 PER CENT. UNDER PRESENT PRICES.
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY,
ARE NOW CLOSING OUT
AT A GREAT REDUCTION,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK
OF
BLACK SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
CHINE SILKS, STRIPED SILKS,
BROCADE AND PLAIN SILKS.
Ladies will find, in many instances, the prices of our Silks are from 30 to 50 per cent. less than what the importers will now sell them for.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.
A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN
HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL
SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING
SKIRTS.
This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.
Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER
SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS.
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 789 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
MME. PUTNAM'S
PATENT STOCKING SUPPORTER.
An invention designed to promote the comfort of ladies and children, by doing away with the other method of supporting the stocking by means of an elastic or garter, the injurious effects of which every lady is assured. This new supporter leaves the limbs entirely free, and allows the blood full circulation. It is more easily adjusted and more durable than the common garter. It is peculiarly adapted for children, as it cannot possibly get out of place. Ladies are requested to call and examine the article for themselves.
Wholesale and retail depot No. 627 Broadway, New-York. AMES A. COFFEE & CO.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., Rev. Robert S. Rowland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND
DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C. MEARS, No. 222 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 27. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Fall season opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.
J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE—FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, reopens Sept. 20. Mme. DON BERNARD, née de Rochiermoy, will be at home Sept. 1. Previous to that date, letters addressed at No. 147 Madison-av. will meet attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 28 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with promptattention.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

A LADY LIVING ON A FARM IN A VERY healthy location, a few hours' ride by railroad from New-York, wishes to take in her family one or two little girls, to whom she will give a mother's care. Refers to S. K. Ludlow, St. Nicholas Bank.

A LATE PRINCIPAL OF A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL, for boys, having a large patronage, desires to form a connection with a gentleman having a similar school, which he wishes to enlarge. Address C., Post-office Box No. 3,566, New-York, with real name. Communications confidential.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER NEXT, IN A LIMited school for girls, an earnest and cultivated Episcopal lady, who speaks French fluently and is a superior musician. One who understands Latin preferred. Address Box No. 144 Saugerties, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A College graduate, now engaged as Principal of a High School; has had considerable experience in teaching the classics, and some knowledge of the principles of natural science. Address Box No. 61 Port Jervis, N. Y.

A LADY OF SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE desires a situation to teach the higher English and French or Drawing and Painting. Address MARY, Box No. 251 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

OLD APPLE WHISKY.
A prime article of Old Jersey Apple Whisky for sale. Inquire of S. M. CHAMBERS, No. 89 West-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c. at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN—JENNY LIND.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum..................$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A few details of the fighting before Atlanta on Friday and Saturday, have been received at Washington. It seems that on Friday the rebels assaulted our lines with great impetuosity, striking the right, which was held by the Fifteenth Corps, under Gen. BLAIR. This corps held its ground firmly until the Sixteenth Corps, under Gen. DODGE, came up, when the enemy were repulsed with very heavy loss. Gen. LOGAN, with the Seventeenth Corps, was also engaged. These three corps constitute the Army of the Tennessee, under MCPHERSON, and the news of the death of their Commander having been communicated to the men before they went into battle, they fought with great desperation, their battle-cry being "Remember McPHERSON!" Gen. MCPHERSON, it seems, was killed by a rebel sharpshooter from an ambush, while he was making a personal reconnoissance of his lines, before the battle. The dispatches to the Government represent that the struggle ended by the repulse of the enemy along the entire line. It was arranged that on Saturday the dead of both armies should be buried, and the wounded removed under a flag of truce. Our troops buried one thousand rebels left on the field within our line; besides which the rebels buried many of their own dead themselves near their works. Our loss will reach about 2,500 in killed and wounded. It is reported, though it would seem to be inconsistent with flag-of-truce operations, about which there must be some misapprehension, that while the work of burying the dead and removing the wounded was going on on Saturday, SHERMAN'S heavy artillery was playing upon the city. At the same time large fires were observed in different parts of Atlanta, supposed to be caused by the destruction of supply depots and other rebel property, which the enemy could not carry off, and did not wish to fall into our hands. Several rebel Generals are reported to be killed, but their names are not yet given.

Late advices received at Memphis, from Vicksburgh, announce that Gen. SLOCUM'S expedition had returned to Vicksburgh, after defeating 2,000 rebels under WIRT ADAMS, after a short and severe fight at Grand Gulf, on the 17th, in which the rebel loss was severe, and the enemy retreated in confusion, leaving a number of dead and wounded in our hands, as well as many prisoners. Our loss was trifling. Among the rebel prisoners are two rebel Colonels of Mississippi cavalry. When near Napoleon the *Madison* was fired into by musketry, and some soldiers of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry were wounded.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Belgian*, from Liverpool, on the 14th, and Londonderry on the 15th, arrived off Farther Point yesterday afternoon. Her news is two days later, but not specially important. Owing to advices received by speculators the rebel cotton loan had advanced to 74. The customary Ministerial dinner had been fixed for July 23, and Parliament would be prorogued about a week thereafter. Various rumors were afloat of a naval conflict between the *Kearsarge* and the *Florida*, and the *Sacramento* and the *Florida*, but they were all improbable. As to the Dano-German war, the belief was quite general that a peace would soon be concluded. It is reported that King CHRISTIAN, of Denmark, proposes in the peace propositions to include the transfer of the Danish navy, on condition of his remaining King of Denmark, under the protection of the German Confederation. The London *Times* publishes details of the late disaster to the British troops in New-Zealand. It says it was peculiarly disgraceful and, perhaps, unprecedented. The men were surprised and fled, while nearly all their officers were killed or wounded in an effort to rally them.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. Their session was short, and the business transacted was chiefly routine. The Mayor sent in two communications. One vetoed a resolution to permit the placing of a sign on the lamp-post on the corner of Broadway and Ann street, on the ground that the streets, being held for public uses, should not be given up to private individuals. The other message recommended an amendment of the Revised Ordinances of 1859, so that unclaimed property left at Police Headquarters by public cartmen and porters may be sold after the lapse of six months. The bills of the Messrs. EDGE, for fireworks furnished the city on the 4th inst., were presented and referred. They amount to $9,972. The largest item is for the City Hall exhibition—$1,586. The price charged for the closing piece at this place is $600. The bills, which were made out with great respect to details, were referred. The Board adjourned to Thursday at 2 P. M.

At 2 P. M. to-morrow Comptroller BRENNAN will open proposals for a loan of $1,000,000, on "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," to bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and the principal to be paid in 1877 and 1879.

Hon. MOSES TAYLOR has been appointed Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at this City, in place of Hon. JOHN J. CISCO, whose continued ill health compels him to resign the position.

The Government hardly expects the new call for troops to be filled by volunteering. The authorities will be gratified if it is half or two-thirds filled. Preparations are in progress to draft, wherever quotas are not filled otherwise. Yet it is true that some towns and cities already have their quotas half filled by recruits from regiments whose term of service has expired within the last month or six weeks, and agents are very busy among veterans from Gen. GRANT'S army.

As an indication of the effects of GRANT'S shelling upon the business interests of Petersburgh, it is stated that the last number of the Petersburgh *Register* has but one advertisement, and that is of a merchant who wishes to sell out.

The week opened on an improved Stock Market. There was a large demand yesterday for Government Securities, and a more decided speculative temper on the Railway Shares. Prices generally higher. Money in easier supply. Gold 2¼@3¼ ⅌ cent. higher than on Saturday.

Prices of domestic produce were quoted firmer yesterday, in view of the rise in gold and sterling exchange, but transactions were on a moderate scale, as buyers were reluctant to pay asking prices. General merchandise was dull and heavy. The freight engagements were limited.

The Cattle Market at Forty-fourth-street foots up for the week thus far over 3,200 head, not including 300 head reported as received by the Harlem local trains, but not entered on the yard books. The effects of the severe drouth was seen in the number of droves of State cattle hurried in. The market shows some variation in price from last week, exhibiting an apparent improvement in the best quality of beeves, and a decline in the poorer stock. Medium to good bullocks are worth about 15c.@17½c., while prime have sold at 18c.@19c., and some sales are reported at 19½c. net; high estimates will probably show that butchers have paid higher figures, in some cases. We learn of above 100 cattle purchased for the Government. In spite of the rain the market was considerably brisk, though it interfered with the early sales. Sheep have declined since last week; good lots rating at 8c., some selected ones at 8½c.@8¾c., live weight, and 7c. for common; lambs 9c.@11c., generally.

What is the Military Value of Atlanta?

For three months, less a week, a column rivaling in strength the great Army of the Potomac, has been forcing its way toward the City of Atlanta, in Georgia, its progress being disputed at every step by the second great army of the Confederacy. What is the object whose possession justifies such an expenditure of both offensive and defensive force, when either antagonist needs every man and every gun it can muster, in front of the Confederate Capital? In the first place, it is Atlanta itself—a modern, well-built city, now approaching its twenty-first year, but still sooner to reach its freedom birthday. Laid out in a circular form, with a radius of about a mile, it contains within its strongly intrenched circumference (now that the war has brought an accretion of a fourth to its numbers,) a population of about twenty thousand souls. From its protected situation, deep in the interior of the Confederacy, it was chosen at the outset as a great military depot of supplies and of material of war, and, furthermore, as a great military workshop. In this respect it has no equal in the central zone of the Confederacy. It is the Richmond of the West. Here are arsenals, foundries, furnaces, rolling-mills, machine-shops, laboratories, factories, which have been busily supplying the Confederacy with munitions of war for the past three years. Here the finest and largest rolling-mill in the South has been turning out iron rails for roads, and armor-plating for iron-clads, the latter in great abundance. Here are factories for shot and shell, for pistols, powder, cartridges and percussion caps, for gun-carriages, for small arms, for equipments, wagons and harnesses, shoes and clothing, and for many other purposes useful to the rebel commissariat. Here also, are railroad repair-shops of incalculable value to the enemy. At least two thousand people keep this valuable machinery in operation. We, with our surplus Springfields and Lowells, do not appreciate how illy the enemy can spare this single city. As a depot of supplies, also, as well as a manufactory, Atlanta has played an important part. But doubtless most of its stores and its completed goods, have already been prudentially removed.

Next, Atlanta is one of the chief railroad centres in the Confederacy. Northerly runs the Western and Atlantic road, to Chattanooga. Southwesterly, the Atlanta, West Point and Montgomery road, connecting the former point with the capital of Alabama, thence with Mobile on the South, and with the whole Mississippi Valley on the West. Southeasterly runs the important road to Macon, and thence to Savannah. Easterly, the road to Augusta, and again to Savannah and to Charleston. To these we will presently refer.

Beside these advantages, there is a topographical one of great importance. The chief military point in all the mountain region of this vicinity is Chattanooga. That we must continue to hold in force at all hazards. Its chief value, however, is in its defensive relation to East Tennessee, because from that point a column can easily throw itself on the communications of any hostile force which has passed through the mountain gaps to ravage the interior of the State. Accordingly, it is the key of all that lies behind its back—or, rather, it is the gate which closes up all that region from assault. But for penetrating Central Georgia, Atlanta is the true starting-point. Atlanta is as essentially the door of Georgia as Chattanooga of Tennessee. Till it is seized, only cavalry can be used by us further South, and their raids must be hurried, temporary, often ineffective, and always hazardous. Even a movable infantry column, like that famous one of SHERMAN which traversed Mississippi from Vicksburgh to Meridian at the opening of this year, would be marched in this quarter with great peril, as the army in Atlanta could harass its rear. Now, betwixt these two main points extend the Alleghenies, ridging the whole face of the country into a mountainous formation. Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Taylor's Ridge, John's Mountain, Dug-Down Mountain, and other parallel ranges, break up the region lying between the Tennessee and the Chattahoochee. So long as our base remains at Chattanooga, the enemy can always force us, in a southward march, to expend a campaign of several months in pressing him to Atlanta. We should have to fight him at long odds in such eyries as Buzzard's Roost, or turn him, as SHERMAN does, by flanking marches of 150 or 200 miles. But once carried, Atlanta is the new advanced position, and that labor is done once for all. To the southwest the country is still broken with the Alleghany chain, and due south of Atlanta is the formidable ridge of Pine Mountain. But, in the main, the region on the south and southeast is less rugged than that which SHERMAN'S legions have already surmounted, and is less defensible.

From Atlanta branch out, like the sticks of a fan, important offensive lines in several southerly directions. First, lying not far from a common parallel of latitude, are the four important points of Selma, Montgomery, Opelika and Columbus. Of these, Selma was once considered as very desirable; but its importance has doubtless been overrated. But Montgomery, the former capital of the Confederacy, is a point to be carried, and probably to be held. Opelika is of considerable value, both on account of its proximity to Atlanta, and because of the juncture at that point of two railroads. The capture of Opelika will absolutely sever railroad communication between the Eastern and Western zones of the Confederacy. Indeed, it is probable that ROUSSEAU has already cut the track of this Montgomery railroad. But with Atlanta ours, the work could be made final instead of temporary. Lastly, on the east and southeast are Athens, Milledgeville, Macon and Augusta, the two latter important as railroad junctions, as all are in other respects.

Now, the retention of Atlanta by the enemy protects these different points in his rear. Its evacuation absolutely uncovers some of them. If HOOD retreats toward Augusta, as he probably will, the first series of four points is open to us without a struggle. If he retreats to the northwest, which is almost impossible, he uncovers all the others, which are still more important. It must be remembered that these rolling and fertile valleys on which SHERMAN is entering, have been of great service to the Confederacy for supplies of food and forage, only surpassed, indeed, by Texas, Tennessee and West Virginia. It must also be noted that SHERMAN, in taking Atlanta, plants himself directly across the road of communication between the Seaboard and the Valley States. Expeditionary forces, sent out by that General, who has shown himself the most consummate master of movable columns, will sever the transmission of supplies by railroad, and cut off manufactories at other points, as he has already done at Rome and at Rosswell, and is about to do at Atlanta. At Rosswell, the largest cotton and woolen factory in the State has fallen into our hands. At Columbus, Macon and Augusta are arsenals and ordnance factories, for cannon, rifles and pistols. At Augusta are the immense powder mills on which the Southern Confederacy almost solely depends. These vital resources of the Confederacy are all threatened by the capture of Atlanta, and their fall would almost destroy it. In the words of the Jew:

"You take my life
When you do take the means whereby I live."

Now, perhaps, we may better see why the bloody fields of Resaca, Kenesaw and Atlanta have been fought, when the enemy would gladly double his lines on the shore of the Appomattox. We also must not forget, in our valuation of the campaign, that an army has been kept employed, which is large enough, used defensively, to trouble us in Virginia, but yet not large enough, unfortunately for the enemy's schemes, to hold off the grasp of SHERMAN on Atlanta.

The Assistant Treasurer.

We understand that Mr. CISCO, on account of continued ill-health, persists in resigning his position as Assistant Treasurer, and that the President has invited MOSES TAYLOR to accept the office. No appointment could possibly be made which would reflect more credit upon the Government and at the same time give more confidence and gratification to the financial public than this. No man in this country holds a higher position for ability, independence and loyal devotion to the interests and honor of the nation, than Mr. TAYLOR; and his acceptance of this position would be universally regarded as one of the best possible guarantees for a wise and successful administration of the finances of the country.

The Danish Difficulty in its Latest Aspect.

The unexpected turn which affairs have taken in Denmark promises to introduce complications which have not apparently entered into the calculations even of the astutest sovereign in Europe.

The proposal of the Danish King, backed by a reactionary ministry, to treat for terms of permanent settlement directly with Prussia—the selection of the King's brother, Prince JOHN of Glucksburg, to perform the mission of negotiator at Berlin, and the sudden change in the tone of the official and semi-official journals of Denmark, all point to one important fact, viz., that the issue—if King CHRISTIAN can help it—will be at once transferred from the disputed Danish principalities to ground in which France and Germany will shortly be the chief disputants. The affected indifference of the Emperor has received, by the *coup d'état* in Denmark, a most unlooked for shock. The notion that the Danes, finding themselves unsupported by the Western Powers, and overpowered by the superior numbers of the invaders, would seek to find a way out of the jaws of destruction by an overture to enter the German Confederation, and become the great naval Power for the whole of Germany, was clearly altogether beyond the reckoning of the French Government, when its representatives in the recent Conference looked on with indifference, while Lord RUSSELL was floundering in the mire of his own diplomacy. The Emperor's Ministers were too eagerly employed in watching the hopeless game of Earl RUSSELL to see, that in permitting the British Foreign Secretary to be sacrificed along with the cause he advocated, they were preparing the way for a shuffle of the cards which would exactly reverse the situation. They did not think, probably, that Lord PALMERSTON could be sincere in having suggested, through his newspaper organ, that a place might be found in the German Federal compact for Denmark, and that by such an accession to her strength Germany might become a first-class *naval* as well as *military* Power, and that, too, at a time when France is struggling for a maritime position such as would make her without a rival in either hemisphere.

If, as we apprehend, King CHRISTIAN of Denmark has found a solution of the trouble between his people and Germany in the extension of the federative union—if, as we suspect he has been privately advised thereto by such friends as the present Government of England, then the Emperor of France has been sold at a cheaper rate than any of his cotemporaries of late years. France cannot afford to see Prussia aggrandized to the extent which this proposed union would involve. If we needed proof of this, we should find it in the fact that, directly upon hearing the peace propositions of Denmark, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS at once addressed a note to the diplomatic agents of France, in which he dwells with the utmost fervor upon the consequences which may arise from a continuance of the unequal contest between Germany and Denmark. Not a word of this unequal contest was heard so long as the prospect seemed certain that Denmark should be compelled to give up both her principalities, to pay a war indemnity to Germany of $50,000,000, and to surrender her fleet to the invaders. Not a syllable of the inequality of the contest, so long as its continuance promised either to humiliate England, or to give an ascendancy to German over English diplomacy. But now, when there is a chance that French interests will suffer by an enlargement of the German federation, the Emperor's Government discovers all at once that Germany is wrong, and that there is danger of a general European war.

On the other side, again, Russia, which chiefly fears a Scandinavian confederation, is more likely to favor than to oppose a federal union of the Danes with the Germans. That union renders the Scandinavian alliance an impossibility, and promises to keep French intrigue so busily at work in Germany that it will have no time for operations elsewhere.

In view of all these prospective events, then, we read without any special wonder, that the French press is once more employed to declaim on the advantages of the Anglo-French alliance. Thus the Paris *Pays* of the 11th inst. breaks out:

> "The interviews which took place at Carlsbad and Kissingen will not prevail against the rights and legitimate aspirations of modern Europe. The Sovereigns of Russia, Prussia and Austria are now the only monarchs who persist in separating their own interests from the interests of their people. France and England are in another camp, the camp of the liberties of the new era, and of the rights of nationalities. Following the same object they can give one another the hand. France and England, continues the *Pays*, closely allied, will always be strong enough, without resort to force ever being necessary, to protect young Europe against the dark conspiracies of old Europe. The frank and sincere alliance of France and England secures the peace of the world, with liberty and victory for a long series of years."

La France follows in the same strain, which shows that, if there is one thing which the Emperor dreads above all others, it is that of being left without some powerful ally. Doubtless, Russia or Austria would do as well for a partner as England, only that Russia and Austria are rather interested than otherwise in seeing the Danes become part and parcel of the German Confederation; whereas, it is still presumed, that in the case of England, while she would see without regret this Danish imbroglio settled on *any* reasonable basis, she would prefer that Denmark should retain her ancient landmarks and her ancient independence. Hence these coaxing appeals for an active revival of the alliance with England. The crisis, altogether, is one of intense interest; and it seems not improbable that the Powers which heretofore have affected the greatest indifference to the fate of Denmark will now find themselves most deeply involved.

GEN. ROUSSEAU'S RAID.—Gen. ROUSSEAU'S raid, of whose success we have advices, is one of the prettiest affairs of the season—one of the most noteworthy cavalry raids of the whole war. He started from Decatur, in Northern Alabama, on the 10th inst., and the rebel telegrams give us glimpses of him first at Talladega, east of the Coosa River, subsequently at Dadeville, on the Tallapoosa, and by the information that he had cut the lines between Montgomery and Atlanta, we learn that he had struck the Chattahoochee. Since that time, we learn from our own side that he had reached Marietta, safely within the lines of Gen. SHERMAN.

In this long gallopade, Gen. ROUSSEAU must have described a distance of four hundred miles within the enemy's lines, and he did it in twelve days. This is certainly very remarkable. The distance traversed was as great as that covered by Gen. GRIERSON'S great raid through Mississippi last year. GRIERSON swept clear across Mississippi, but ROUSSEAU swept over more than half the length of Alabama, and then turned back and joined our army in Georgia.

The object of the raid was to cut certain of the rebel communications and destroy certain of his depots. We judge the work was effectively done.

THE FLORIDA.—There is a report in our European news this morning, that the *Kearsarge* had had a fight with the pirate *Florida*, off Jersey, on the 13th of this month; that the *Kearsarge* was disabled and had to put into port; and that the *Florida* was again watching for her to renew the engagement. There is certainly a mistake about this, so far as the *Florida* is concerned. At the date indicated, she was nearer to the shores of New-Jersey than of Jersey. It was on the 8th instant that she made her appearance off Chesapeake Bay, and began her work of destroying vessels; and it was as late as the 11th that she captured the steamer *Electric Spark* in the same waters. We have not heard of her since then; but, even though she were the *Flying Dutchman*, she could not be off the English coast on the next day.

DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, aged about thirty-five years, was found in the water at the foot of Dover-street, East River. Deceased was five feet six inches in height, had dark brown hair, and whiskers about the chin. He was dressed in dark purple pants, gray vest, blue checked muslin shirt, gray woolen undershirt and heavy boots. He had been in the water but a few days.

PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

Camp Gossip.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Monday, July 18, 1864.

I find among the hospitals in Portsmouth, a large number of men wounded in the arms and legs by sharpshooters, as they were going after water from the trenches. The opinion is very common with them, that "the rebs" are rather the more successful in the sharpshooting, partly from their better knowledge of the ground, and their shooting from more elevated places. They are very wily too. Several times they have been known to roll their heads and cover their bodies with green branches, and so creep and roll themselves to some excellent perch near our lines, and pick off our men. It seems, however, we have one or two Indians who are quite a match for them in this specie of wood-craft.

On one occasion we had suffered severely from a rebel sharpshooter in a thick tree, from which he could not be dislodged. At last, one of the "loyal Indians" bound his head and covered his body with green leaves and branches, and gradually crawled unobserved to the foot of the tree. He waited for the sharpshooter to discharge his rifle, and then arose and demanded the surrender of the astonished man. The other came down and was brought back to camp in triumph by the Indian, as a prisoner. On another occasion, Gen. BURNSIDE lost man after man from a keen sharpshooter in a very advantageous position, until at length he is reported to have offered $100 and a furlough of sixty days to the rifleman who would bring him down. A famous rifle-shooter, a certain Sergeant, with a silver-mounted repeating rifle, undertook the job, and at length killed his man. He is said to have refused the reward, but to have taken a few days' furlough for the benefit of his constitution. He is reported to have killed twenty-five rebels with that wonderful rifle. I saw a wounded man who said he was lying at ease on his back behind the embankment, when he put one knee over the other, which brought his toe just over the line of earthworks. It was taken off in a moment; not an incredible story, when we remember that the distance may have been only twenty-five yards.

To those who have ever accused the Northern troops with being inferior in *élan* or dash, I commend the following little story which I had from one of the parties:

One of the delegates of the Christian Commission was engaged in his duties on one of the fiercely-fought battle-fields of the Wilderness, talking to and helping the wounded. When in a ravine he chanced on a dying rebel Colonel; he stooped over the man, and after some words, the rebel whispered, his voice growing weaker as death approached, but his eye lighting up with a soldier's enthusiasm, "It was the *gallantest* charge I was ever in. I counted *twenty-five times* that that flag was shot down, and every time it was taken up and kept on!" "Whose flag?" said some one. "*Yours!*" was the answer, and the officer died—the last words on his lips, a true soldier's generous testimony to the valor of his enemies.

The wounded in these Portsmouth Hospitals are recovering with amazing rapidity; but the typhoid and dysentery cases do not get on well. The cooking is atrocious, and it is very difficult to secure the nice diet and stimulants and delicacies which such cases need. Here it is that these commissions come in with immense usefulness. Still both of these are poorly supplied here with the requisite articles, and of course they have not cooks at command.

Oh that some of our nice housekeepers at the North could come into the "Seaboard Hospital" for a day, and instead of sour bread and the eternal boiled beef, give these rapidly-wasting patients some of their mysterious and life-sustaining compounds! The best gift which the Sanitary Commission could make to that hospital would be a cook.

We have supplied it with some sherry and crackers and farina and fresh vegetables from the commission, which have been great blessings, but they need more. Happily they are rapidly removing many of the patients to the North to make room for the new ones, who may soon be expected in the stirring times coming at the front. Rev. Mr. CRANE, the agent of the Christian Commission in Norfolk, is indefatigable and judicious in his efforts for our large number of sick and wounded at this point. He needs, however, a permanent assistant in Portsmouth.

A REVOLUTIONARY MEETING.

The silent, indefatigable way in which the North is solving the problems of Emancipation, by the only true course—*Education*—is something wonderful. There are now in Norfolk no less than twenty different schools for colored children, under highly intelligent ladies, who have come from the North for this noble purpose. They must contain some 1,800 children. The opening movement was made, I believe, by the American Missionary Society. I attended, the other evening, an "exhibition" of the best school—the exercises being conducted entirely by the blacks themselves. It was a ludicrous and, at the same time, a profoundly interesting affair. The buffoonery which characterizes the American slave was most laughably conspicuous, but there were certain pieces on Liberty recited in passionate tones by young girls, and certain songs of a very "revolutionary" character sung which thrilled the large audience like a trumpet call. Evidently, ideas are being sown in these schools with no sparing hand. Fancy an attempt to put this population back in its old condition!

SLAVERY DEAD.

We wish your readers, who speak glibly of Slavery as "dead," and of the Southern opinion as changed on this matter, could talk with some of the "loyal" slaveholders in Nansemond or Norfolk Counties.

They believe in Slavery just as much as they ever did; they would reinstate it to-morrow if they could; they hate the negro in any other relation than as a slave. They still talk of "constitutional guarantees," and their "State institution," and "rights to their negroes," as though the most fearful revolution of modern days had not put two hundred thousand bloody graves and the ruin of half a continent between the time when such phrases were realities and the present time. One of them laid the dilemma before me in these words. "There are only three cases possible: either the Confederacy will conquer, and then Slavery will exist stronger than ever; or we shall unite under the old Constitution, and then Slavery will remain as it was—a State institution; or the North will utterly conquer and subjugate the South, and then there will be no Slavery, but there will be no South, and this last the North would never permit."

The true answer is that this is a revolution—a war of ideas—and that the ruling class of the South, those who are bound to Slavery and who will never abandon it with life, must be conquered and will be practically exterminated; and then the great non-slaveholding class—their military organization being broken up and emigration pouring in from the Free States—will gradually change their minds and become converted to freedom and the Union.

But to say that this is done already is a simple folly. There are months of bloody battles and years of wearying struggles on a diminished scale before the first steps to this revolution of the South are accomplished. We must all be patient. Time, *Time* is needed. Neither party can retreat or compromise. It is an absolute and irreconciliable struggle of principles.

THE NAVY-YARD.

What loyal man can ever walk about Portsmouth without grinding his teeth at that monument of shame in this war, the desolated navy-yard, which looks like some ruined city. When one thinks of $30,000,000 of property sacrificed, cannon supplied by the thousand, enough to arm the whole Confederacy, our prestige utterly ruined in this part of Virginia, and perhaps three years of war determined by that one act of pusillanimity and indecision, it makes one groan to think how much in certain crises depends on the nerve of a single man, and how often he fails.

Four years of tremendous expense and struggle have not yet repaired that one great failure at the opening of the war. C. L. B.

Brady's Photographs from the Seat of War.

The war which we are waging for our national existence is, in its attendant circumstances, as well as in its origin and its vastness, unlike any other known to history. One of its peculiarities is the copiousness of its cotemporary records—records not made from hearsay or inference, but by correspondents and combatants who actually saw that of which they write. Not the least interesting of these cotemporary memorials of our great struggle are the photographs "from the front," which the eminent photographer, Mr. BRADY, brings back from expeditions which carry him so far into the hurly-burly of the fight that they are only not military because he is not armed save with his camera. The fruits of his last visit to the seat of war in Virginia, made immediately after taking his remarkable series of views of the Metropolitan Fair which now adorn his gallery, are perhaps the most interesting of all that we owe to his enterprise, his taste and skill, and which he has now on exhibition and for sale. Among these some of the most noteworthy are, "The Great Pontoon Bridge," by which the Army of the Potomac passed the James River—the longest ever made and thrown over the deepest water ever thus spanned; a view of "Belle Plain," a charming subject, worthy of KENSETT'S pencil; the "Burial Place at Fredericksburgh," where shrouded heroes lie prepared for their long sleep beneath the sod; "A Group of Wounded Men," at the same place; they sit upon the grass and talk cheerily together; views of "Port Royal and City Point;" a glimpse of "Burnside's Corps in motion; "Rebel Prisoners at White House"—a multitudinous and motley group; the "Battle-field at Fredericksburgh;" "COOPER'S First Pennsylvania Battery," and "Gen. POTTER and his Staff," both of which were taken under fire; in examining which the inexperienced observer will be surprised to see how quietly fighting men carry themselves under such circumstances. These photographs have one advantage over many of a similar kind which come from abroad, in that, while they are sharp and clear, most of them are not too large to be placed in albums and portfolios that can lie upon the parlor table. To those of the kind above noticed Mr. BRADY has added groups of Gens. GRANT, MEADE, HANCOCK, and, in fact, all the principal corps and division Commanders of note, with their staffs, in camp and in fighting trim; thus enabling us who "live at home at ease" to see just how the men live and look who are fighting the battles of the Republic.

Real Estate.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 24, 1864.

I notice in the money article of your paper of Saturday last, a notice copied from a Boston paper, in relation to real estate in this City. The statements in the article are so far from the truth as to call for a denial through the same medium. Instead of everybody wishing to sell real estate, the fact is quite the reverse. There are at least ten buyers for good productive real estate, where there is one seller. There is not a single dwelling-house on Murray Hill or in any other desirable locality in this City that will not bring more money now than it was ever valued at since its completion. Unproductive real estate upon the principal avenues and streets can hardly be purchased at any price. I have sold during the last week Eighth-avenue lots for thirty per cent. more than they ever brought before, and I have recently sold lots on Seventh-avenue, above the Central Park, for one hundred per cent. more than they were sold for six months ago.

It is unfortunate, perhaps, that so much attention is now given to operations in the stock market, that other branches of public industry are too frequently misunderstood. Very respectfully,

JOHN McCLAVE.

REAL ESTATE MOVEMENTS IN THIS CITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in your Saturday's issue a quotation from the New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* on real estate movements in this City. I don't think so gross a misrepresentation of movements in real estate was ever put before the New-York public. This wise man says: "Real estate speculation, which a few months ago had things all its own way, has apparently run its race," &c. I am not aware that real estate was particularly active a few months ago, or at any other time since the war commenced, other than houses in good locations that were scarce, (from the want of a supply with an increased demand,) last Spring, at a time when houses are more in demand than at any other. He compared real estate to a "foot-ball of fortune." It may be so, but we should like to see the ball put in motion. Every man of judgment knows that real estate on New-York Island is next to gold in real value.

He also says: "Houses on Murray Hill, richly worth $50,000, have been sold for $35,000," "that there seems to be an insane anxiety to sell and not the least disposition to buy." Now as to prices, I know of purchasers standing ready to buy any houses on Fifth-avenue or Murray Hill that are, or have ever been considered worth $50,000, for $35,000, or even $40,000, and if he can produce any one insane enough to sell as he reports, let him do so. Now I have no desire to run up the price of houses, as I am fully aware that they are too scarce and high priced enough; but as to the dearth of buyers that he speaks of, I can only say, from my own knowledge, that there are one hundred buyers—not speculators, but buyers for their own residences—to one house in good locations for sale. I have never known so few dwelling houses for sale in New-York as there are at the present time, and I speak from nineteen years experience in the business. And further, I can prove these assertions by every respectable man in the business.

As for real estate being inactive generally, I can safely say that I have never known a more active market for this season of the year.

So much for facts. Please give them space and oblige, yours truly, WM. H. RAYNOR.

No. 6 PINE-STREET, July 25, 1864.

Obituary.

Major-Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON, who fell in a recent engagement before Atlanta, was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, in November, 1828. He graduated at West Point in 1853, first in his class, and was commissioned Brevet Second Lieutenant in the corps of engineers. He became full Second Lieutenant in 1855, First Lieutenant in 1858, and Captain in 1861. During this period he was engaged, most of the time, upon the construction of fortifications in New-York harbor, San Francisco Bay and elsewhere. In November, 1861, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Gen. HALLECK, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and in the expeditions against Forts Henry and Donelson he held the position of Chief Engineer of the Army of Tennessee. He received a Colonel's commission in May, 1862, and took part in the military operations against Corinth. He was nominated Brigadier-General the same month, and in the following June was appointed General Superintendent of Military Railroads in West Tennessee. He was promoted to be a Major-General of Volunteers in October of the same year, and since then has borne a prominent and glorious part in the great military operations in the West. He possessed the entire confidence of Gen. SHERMAN, who in losing him has lost one of his ablest lieutenants. At the time of his death Gen. MCPHERSON commanded the Seventeenth Army Corps.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

A Few Facts Relative to Her Origin, Career, and End.

BY EDWARD EVERETT.

From the New-York Ledger.

The pirate *Alabama* has at length met with a better fate than she deserved—destruction in honorable combat with an equal adversary. Hitherto, with a single exception,* she has been known only by her victories over the unarmed and defenceless. The courage and conduct, for which our neutral friends abroad bestow upon this alien traitor the honors usually paid to men who have served their own country with distinction, have been exhibited only by Mr. SEMMES in a piratical warfare on merchantmen and whalers, and these cheated into his power by the assumption of the colors of the United States; sometimes betrayed into his clutches while hastening to the relief of some burning vessel, set on fire at night for the inhuman purpose of more effectually betraying other vessels to their destruction.

I call this freebooter a "pirate" for reasons well stated by himself. In the first paragraph of the fifth chapter of his work, published in 1851, and entitled "Service Afloat and Ashore," Mr. RAPHAEL SEMMES writes as follows:

"At one time there was much excitement in the squadron on the subject of privateering. Gen. SALAS who succeeded PAREDES in the Presidency, and who, in the course of the war, made himself famous by proclaiming 'no quarter to the Yankees,' made strenuous efforts to get afloat a number of privateers which should prey upon our commerce. If Mexico had been a maritime people this would have been her true policy. A few fast sailing vessels distributed in the different seas and *officered and manned by bold fellows in pursuit of plunder*, might have inflicted incalculable injury upon us. This system of predatory warfare, more than any other, equalizes the strength of nations on the water. *Fleets and heavy-armed ships are of no avail against the lighter heels and more erratic wanderings* of this description of force. But Mexico had no materials whereon to operate. To render privateering available to her under the laws of nations, it was necessary that at least *a majority of the officers and crew of such cruiser should be citizens*, not citizens made *ad hoc* in fraud of the law, but *bona fide* citizens; and *any vessel which might have attempted to cruise* under a letter of marque and reprisal, *without this essential requisite*, would have been from that moment A PIRATE."

These remarks relative to privateers of course apply with equal force to a pretended national ship, if indeed there can be even a pretended national ship, when there is not yet the pretence of a nation, acknowledged as such by any civilized Power. In fact these principles apply with greater force to a public than to a private armed vessel. It is sufficient for the latter that she keeps within the law; to the former, nationality is vital; she is the representative of her Government and country. If a commission from a recognized Government, like Mexico, would not, in Mr. SEMMES' opinion, prevent a privateer, under the circumstances named by him, from being regarded as a pirate, a pretended commission from an unrecognized Government could not of course, prevent a so-called ship-of-war from being, under the same circumstances, regarded in the same light.

The history and career of the *Alabama* illustrates all the points of Capt. SEMMES' definition of a pirate, and is an unbroken series of deeds not only of violence, but of illegality, deception, and falsehood reduced to action. It is for this reason that I have observed of her destruction in open and honorable conflict with an equal foe, that she had met a better fate than she deserved. To justify this remark I confine myself to unsuspicious authority; the account of the cruise of the *Alabama* published by her Acting Sailing Master in the *South African Advertiser & Mail* of the 19th September, 1862.

The first step in her history, though concealed as much as possible, was taken in direct violation of the law of nations and the municipal law of England. "The Confederate Government," says the Sailing-Master of the *Alabama*, "sent over Capt. J. D. BULLOCK to England for the purpose of purchasing a war steamer. Accordingly No. 290 *was built* and *intended* for a Confederate vessel of war." This blunt confession of the Confederate officer disposes at once of Mr. LAIRD's tergiversations, who was not ashamed to argue that for aught he knew to the contrary she might be intended for a merchantman. As if an experienced shipbuilder, contracting with the agent of a foreign belligerent, could be in doubt of the character of a vessel whose main-deck was pierced for twelve guns; with a birth-deck for the accommodation of 120 men; her ward-room furnished with a handsome suite of state rooms; her steerage fitted, starboard for midshipmen, port for engineers; under the ward-room, store-rooms; under the steerage, shell-rooms; armory; magazines; traverses for pivot guns; tackle for gun-carriages, and the whole vessel of extra solidity and strength! Of course, Mr. LAIRD was not the simpleton he would fain represent himself to be, in order to palliate his guilty agency in this nefarious business. He knew the intended character of the vessel just as well when the keel was laid down in his shipyard, as when she sunk beneath the *Kearsarge's* guns.

The character of the vessel which the Messrs. LAIRDS were building was soon ascertained by the American Consul at Liverpool, and communicated by the United States Minister to the British Government. The legal steps necessary to nip in the bud a mischief, which the event has proved to be of such stupendous magnitude were (I presume it is now conceded on all hands) less promptly taken than they should have been. If no measures could be adopted to prevent the commission of dangerous national crimes, without the production in advance of evidence which on trial would convict the criminal, there is not a Government in Europe which could live a year. When at length the order to detain the *Alabama* was sent down from London, it was prevented from taking effect by a paltry artifice and by an act of official treachery. How this came to pass is related in the journal of the Confederate officer.

"At 9:15 A. M. of the 29th July, 1862, we weighed anchor and proceeded slowly down the Mersey, anchoring in Moelfra Bay; having on board relatives and friends OF THE BUILDERS, *both ladies and gentlemen.* Our ostensible object in sailing was to go on a 'trial trip,' and the presence of the ladies and gentlemen gave a certain color to the report. In the evening transferred our visitors to a steamtug."

I have seen it stated that Mr. LAIRD disclaims all knowledge of the "trial trip" at which the "ladies of the *builders*" were present. This may well be; the little *ruse* might safely be committed to a subordinate. But after maintaining it to have been uncertain whether the *Alabama* was intended for a merchantman or a vessel of war, and not less after giving Arabic names to the rams lately purchased by the British Government, and pretending that they were built for the Bey of Egypt, (a pretence proved by official inquiry in that country to be untrue,) no great importance will attach to any assertion or denial by this gentleman. I make this remark, because he took the liberty to state in the House of Commons that he disbelieved an official statement of the United States Secretary of the Navy.

The Confederate officer continues: "We remained at Moelfra Bay, *shipping hands*, &c., till 2 A. M. of the 31st, when we got under way ostensibly for Nassau, Bahama." I infer from this that, to support the fraud of the "trial trip," the vessel did not clear for any port, but went to sea without a clearance, reported "bound for Nassau," at once a violation of law and a falsehood.

"Our *unceremonious* [meaning illegal] departure," says the Confederate officer, "was owing to the fact of news being received to the effect that the customs authorities had orders to board and detain us that morning!" Thus, it seems, the treachery of some person connected with the Liverpool customs led this "fatal and perfidious bark" to go to sea, alike without a clearance and without a commission; in other words, in the character of a pirate.

About the same time the barque *Agrippina*, Capt. MCQUEEN sailed from London, having on board six guns, with ammunition, coals and stores for the *Alabama*. She, too, in all probability, was "ostensibly bound for Nassau."

Having thus unlawfully and clandestinely gone to sea, the *Alabama* took the North about passage, landed Capt. BULLOCK—the farce of the "trial trip," being played out—at the Giant's Causeway, stretched for the Western Islands, and arrived at Porta Praya, in Terceira, on the 10th of August. Her officers were nearly all English—two of them only hailing from Savannah, and one of these English; her crew consisting at this time of about seventy men and boys, nearly all English and enlisted on English soil.

On the afternoon of their arrival at Porta Praya, they were boarded by the officials of that place, and reported themselves, "The steamer *Barcelona*, from London, fifteen days out, bound to the Havana, and intended for the Spanish Government, for the war with Mexico." Capt. BUTCHER, of the Cunard service, and then Commander of the *Alabama*, was not ashamed to utter this deliberate untruth.

On the 18th the *Agrippina* arrived with her guns and ammunition, and was followed by the *Bahama*, Capt. TESSIER, a screw-steamer, having on board Capt. RAPHAEL SEMMES and the other officers of the notorious *Sumter*. The *Bahama* brought two 32-pounders for the *Alabama*, in addition to the ordnance that came by the *Agrippina*. From what quarter, and by what frauds, she, too, reached the rendezvous, the limits of this article will not permit me to inquire.

Having by these steps—every one of which was marked with fraud, falsehood and violation of public and municipal law—completed the equipment and armament of the *Alabama*, on Sunday, 24th August, being off the Island of Terceira.

"Capt. SEMMES read his commission, and formally took command of the Confederate States steamer *Alabama*, 8 guns; hoisting the Confederate ensign at the peak, *the English St George at the fore*, and the pennant at the main. Commander SEMMES made a most effective and spirited address, in which, after speaking of the relations existing between the North and the South, he said 'his principal object was to cripple the commerce of the enemy,' (that is, to commit piracy, according to his own definition, above quoted;) 'that he was not going to fight a 50 gun ship, but as soon as they had become proficient in the use of their weapons, he would give them an opportunity to show the world what they were made of.'"

Another Confederate officer, in the supplement to the Cape Town *Advertiser and Mail*, of 19th August, reports Capt. SEMMES as saying, "that he did not intend to rush headlong into battle with a whole fleet of the enemy, but that he did not intend to run away if he met with any." In this respect, however, in either version of his remark, the valiant freebooter soon altered his mind. He was at great pains, with the help of the French authorities at Martinique, (if the Confederate account is to be trusted,) to dodge the *San Jacinta* at that island. The *San Jacinto* carried 14 guns to the 12 mounted at that time by the *Alabama*. He gave a very flimsy reason for shunning the *Mohican*, and fled before the *Vanderbilt* along the coast of Brazil to Cape Town. He even inadvertently intimates, in his official report of his late disaster, that if he had known that the *Kearsarge*, a vessel as nearly as possible of equal force with his own, had chains upon her sides to shield her boilers—a protection which the target practice at Washington has shown to be of little account—he would have shunned the encounter!

On the 5th of September, this gallant officer, who was going to fight anything below a 50 gun ship, inaugurated his warfare on the unarmed and defenceless, by the capture of the *Oakmulgee*. She was a whaler from Martha's Vineyard; and, to increase the glory of the exploit, was at the very time "fast to a valuable sperm whale." "To all prizes," says the Confederate sailing-master, "we hoisted English colors, and exchanged them for Confederate as soon as the boarding-officer gained the vessel's deck." Often, however, the *Alabama* reported herself by the name of some United States war steamer.

It is certainly the practice of national vessels, in exceptional cases, and for a temporary and laudable purpose, to show a foreign flag. Thus, the vessels stationed on the coast of Africa to suppress the Slave-trade, were obliged, in order to get within reach of the slavers, to show a flag, (the Portuguese,) from which those miscreants did not feel obliged to run. At Quallabattoo, Commodore DOWNES disguised the *Potomac* as a merchantman. Had he gone into port as a ship-of-war, the murderous savages whom he was sent to chastise would have escaped to the jungle. But habitually to roam the ocean under an alien flag; never to show your colors till a victim is entrapped; continually to give yourself a false name in your intercourse with vessels of a different nationality; to turn the exception into the rule, and this not for the purpose of chastising lawless savages, or wrestling his human prey from the slaver, but for the sake of robbing peaceful merchantmen, sailing under the flag you have yourself sworn to support, this, one would think, was a conduct hardly becoming a "chivalrous" service. It showed, to use SEMMES' own language, in the work above referred to, that he "had for his object rather the plunder of the bandit than honorable warfare."

There is one use of a foreign flag, continually resorted to by SEMMES, not merely uncalled for from any justifiable motive of honest warfare, but in the highest degree mean and criminal. After bringing to a vessel, often by firing a shot at her, if she proved a neutral, and especially a French ship, he reported himself a United States man-of-war, giving the name of some well-known Federal vessel. Accounts, accordingly, were constantly going home to Europe of annoyances caused to commerce by the vexatious operation of United States cruisers. The natural tendency and evident design of this contemptible fraud was to embroil us as much as possible with foreign powers.

The spirit of the *Alabama's* crew was in keeping with that of her Commander. At Terceira the number of seamen was but seventy, "and the terms upon which the latter insisted on engaging" (I quote the account of another Confederate officer) "called forth the remark from Capt. SEMMES, 'that the modern sailor has greatly changed his character, for he now stickles for his pay *like a sharper*, and seems to have lost his former love for adventure and recklessness.'" This from a sea-rover, who was avowedly making war only on unharmed and peaceful merchantmen; who crept out of the harbor of Martinique at midnight, to escape a vessel carrying two more guns than himself, and only moved to the encounter of the *Kearsarge* when compelled by the French Government to leave Cherbourg! For what but their pay could Englishmen, in defiance of their Queen's proclamation, be expected to follow such a leader, in making war on a country with which their own was at peace?

But the last and crowning act at once of barbarity and meanness remains to be noticed, that of burning his prizes at night, when their flames must necessarily serve as a decoy to other vessels. When this was first reported, humanity recoiled from the belief that a person who had once held a commission in an honorable service, could be guilty of such an act. There was but one precedent for it, that of wreckers, who are said to bind torches to the horns of crippled animals, to imitate the motion of lights at sea. One was unwilling to believe such an atrocity even of men who are waging a treasonable war against a flag they have sworn to support. But the narrative before us makes no secret of the fact. The time of day at which the prizes were burned is often omitted. When it is set down, it is as frequently in the evening, or at night, as in any other part of the twenty-four hours. Thus the *Elisha Dunbar*, from New-Bedford, was captured at half-past twelve, but not burned till evening. It is probable that the *Brilliant*, with grain and flour from New-York to Liverpool, was burned in the evening.

"It seemed a fearful thing," says the tender-hearted Confederate sailing-master, "to burn such a cargo as the *Brilliant* had, when I thought how the operatives in the cotton districts would have danced with joy had they shared it among them. I have never seen a vessel burn with such brilliancy; [few persons have had as many opportunities of witnessing the pleasing spectacle;] the flames completely enveloping the mast and hull and rigging in a few minutes, making a sight as grand as it was appalling."

On the 7th of October the *Dunkirk*, laden with flour, was burned at midnight. On the 11th the *Manchester*, laden with wheat and cotton for Liverpool, was burned at night. On the 3d November the *Levi Starbuck* was burned at night. The *Thomas B. Wales*, of Boston, was burned on the 8th of November after sunset. On the 30th of November the *Parker Cook* was burned after 9 P. M. These are but specimens.

The limits of the article will not permit my exhausting this record of meanness and fraud, resorted to in the support of a career of treason and piracy. It seemed impossible to add anything to the meannesses of which he had been guilty; but this has been done by SEMMES in his last official act. His own life, while struggling in the water, had been saved through the generosity of Capt. WINSLOW, in permitting the *Deerhound* to aid him in the work of humanity; a permission granted, of course, with the understanding that the enemy, who had struck his colors, should be given up as a prisoner to the conqueror. No sooner, however, had SEMMES been thus rescued (it is said concealed under a sail,) with forty of his crew nearest at hand, than he "takes to his heels" (to use his own expression,) leaving the rest of his companions to their fate. In such haste was he to escape that in ten minutes from the time the *Alabama* went down, the *Deerhound*, with her valiant commander, was crowding steam for Cowes. This was mean enough, though not for Capt. SEMMES. Arrived at Southampton, he publishes a letter insinuating, though he does not assert, that his generous adversary, whose boats had been busy in saving sixty-eight of the *Alabama's* men, had neglected to hasten to their relief; thus falsely accusing the noble conqueror, to whose mercy he owed his life, of the very act of baseness which he had himself committed, for the sake of putting himself in a safe place, in violation of the laws of honorable warfare.

What evidence even of the vulgar quality of courage, to say nothing of chivalry and honor, is afforded by a career and conduct like this, on the part of a man actively engaged in the most ignoble department of a war waged for an object more and more repudiated by the opinion of the civilized world, and by what strange inversion of moral sentiment he receives the sympathy and applause of communities, where just such principles and generous feelings purport to be held in respect, I own myself unable to comprehend.

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*NOTE.—An ostentatious account is given in the pamphlet of the Confederate sailing-master of the action of the *Alabama* and *Hatteras*. In this account it is most falsely stated that the *Hatteras* was inferior to the *Alabama only* in weight of metal. There was, it is true, very great inferiority in this respect, quite sufficient to account for the result without discredit to the *Hatteras*. But there were two other points of decided inferiority on the part of the *Hatteras*. Her enginery was above, while that of the *Alabama* was below the water line; and still more important, the *Alabama* was built as a war steamer, in the first shipyard in Great Britain, and in the most substantial manner, while the *Hatteras* was a mere iron shell, bought by the Government to meet the exigencies of the moment, and utterly unable to cope with a vessel like the *Alabama*. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, and the pretence that the *Alabama* received no damage, I am well informed that she was seriously injured in the conflict, and required extensive repairs at Kingston.

BOSTON, July 9, 1864.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON,

No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864

The Boston Transcript says, the Odor of BURNETT'S Florimel is that of an exquisite bouquet of choice and delicate flowers. Inquire for this article, and if one store does not have it go to another; one test is sufficient.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Kerosene Glue Pot.
FISH'S PATENT.

BRIDGEWATER, Conn., July 18, 1864.
Kerosene Lamp-Heating Co.,
WM. D. RUSSELL, President:

Yours of the 15th is at hand and noticed. The Glue Pot sent us answers the purpose *admirably*, and at a cost of about three cents or four cents per day for 10 hours' use, and can cheerfully recommend them to any and all parties wishing to use such an article.

Yours respectfully, GLOVER SANFORD & SONS.

For further particulars call at No. 206 Pearl-st, New-York, one door north of Maiden-lane, or send for a circular.

A Gem for the Women of all Nations—LuBIN'S FLORILINE FOR THE HAIR.—This truly elegant preparation is the most effectual and valuable article ever discovered for the Hair, and is sure to produce a head of Hair of the most "ravishing beauty." Its use in this City has so far been confined strictly to a fashionable and select circle, among which there is a number of ladies celebrated for the beauty and elegance of their Hair, and who are the envy and admiration of all who behold them. The reputation so long enjoyed by articles bearing the above celebrated brand is the best proof of its worth and merit. Sold by all Druggists of repute in America. DRAKE & CHILDS, No. 105 Liberty-st., American Agents

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, HairPINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents Black or Brown, Infallible Onguent and Floralia gloss for the growth and beauty of the hair, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No Sewing Machine Complete without D. Barnum's "self-sewer." Saves the eyes. No basting. Guides the work itself. Only $1 50. No. 508 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes—The best Fire-proof Safe in the world.
Depot, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

EAGLETON—PHILLIPS.—On Wednesday, July 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. Townsend Early, of Canada West, THOMAS A. P., youngest son of the late Jos. Eagleton, of Bilston, Staffordshire, England, and MARY EMMA, youngest daughter of Wells Phillips, Esq., New-York.

JEWESSON—ELY.—On Monday, July 25, at the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. J. H. McIlvain, D. D., of Princeton, GEO JEWESSON and Miss MARIA LOUISE ELY, both of New-York.

DIED.

BALLANTINE.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, July 24, LAURENCE, infant son of Robert F. and Anna E. Ballantine.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents.

BUTLER.—At New-Haven, on Sunday, July 24, HORACE BUTLER, aged 76 years, formerly a resident of New-York.

His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood this day, (Tuesday,) 26th inst. On the arrival of the boat at Peck-slip, at 3 o'clock, carriages will be in readiness to convey his friends and those of the family.

CLINTON.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday, July 23, ALEXANDER, infant son of De Witt and Elizabeth S. Clinton.

The funeral will take place from No. 305 West 21st-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

CARMICHAEL.—At Albany, on Sunday, July 24, JAMES Jr., infant son of James and Mary J. Carmichael, of this City, aged 5 months.

FRASER.—On Monday, July 25, EDWARD A. FRASER, Jr., son of Edward A. and Louisa Ann Fraser, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 27th inst, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 303 Broome-st., without further notice.

FRANKLIN.—On Monday, July 25, GEORGE N. FRANKLIN, in the 54th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 78 2d-st., on Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

HANCOCK.—On Saturday, July 23, SARAH, widow of John Hancock, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 160 West 50th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOWLAND.—On Monday, July 25, MINNIE MORRIS, infant daughter of Edgar D. and Emily J. Howland, aged 8 months and 2 days.

Funeral from the residence of the parents, in 82d-st., fifth house west of 3d-av., this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be conveyed to East Hartford, Conn., for interment.

KNAPP.—On Monday, July 25, LEWIS R. KNAPP, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, his son-in-law, George W. Ditchett, his brother, Charles W. Knapp, also his brothers-in-law, William, David and Samuel J. Sherwood, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., from his late residence, West Morrisania, at 11 o'clock A. M.

LEWIS.—On Sunday, July 24, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Capt. Thomas Steers, No. 25 Ridge-st., DEBORA LEWIS, aged 64 years.

The funeral services will be held at Willett-st. Church, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

MCCUTCHEN.—At Totowa, near Paterson, N. J., on Saturday evening, July 23, SARAH C. VAN BLARCOM, wife of Wm. G. McCutchen, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the First Baptist Church, corner of 5th and South Fifth sts., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

MCCAUGHAN.—On Monday, July 25, of consumption, MARY JANE MCCAUGHAN, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Eliza McCaughan, No. 199 West 25th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

REMSEN.—On Sunday evening, July 24, in the 66th year of her age, SUSAN AUGUSTA, widow of Daniel Remsen, and daughter of the late Henry Rogers, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, on Wednesday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

TOUMANS.—On Monday, July 25, FRANCIS TOUMANS, aged 35 years, 5 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, John M. and Cornelius Downey, also the members of the Shipwright and Caulkers' Association, and the members of Eureka Lodge No. 243, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 244 Spring-st., on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

EUREKA LODGE NO. 243, F. & A. M.—The members of Eureka Lodge are notified to meet at the Lodge-room, No 594 Broadway, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, FRANCIS TOUMANS. By order.

GEO. W. DILKS, W. M.

JAMES A. COOK, Secretary.

WALTON.—At Ridgewood, N. J., on Sunday evening, July 24, ROBERT MERLIS, fourth son of John T. and Margaret Walton, aged 17 years and 19 days.

WOOLSEY.—On Sunday evening, 24th inst., JOHN K. WOOLSEY, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 32 West 9th-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 447.—July 25, 1864.
25, 33, 1, 23, 52, 54, 72, 62, 31, 68, 37, 21.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 448.—July 25, 1864.
78, 27, 39, 4, 58, 49, 62, 31, 54, 11, 8, 70, 16, 67.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 351.—July 25, 1864.
46, 55, 21, 78, 7, 54, 17, 52, 32, 2, 63, 71.
CLASS 352.—July 25, 1864.
2, 65, 57, 8, 30, 47, 73, 44, 38, 56, 9, 39, 3, 16.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY- five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN
OF
$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest will be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscription reported the Treasury at Washington is over

$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st..
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS
which are depositaries of public money, and all
RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

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FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.
WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.
Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5402 New-York Post-office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES,
three, five, seven, ten, fifteen, twenty-five to two hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

A GREAT CURIOSITY—SMITH & BLAKE'S mammoth lines of ties, at 25, 35 and 50 cents; 10,000 dozen gents' fine linen collars, at $2 25 a dozen. Large store, No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H WARD, No. 7 Broad-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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JUST PUBLISHED BY SCRIBNER.
No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.
MAN AND NATURE; OR, PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AS MODIFIED BY HUMAN ACTION. By Hon. GEO. P. MARSH. Uniform with "Lectures on the English Language." 1 vol. 8vo, cloth, $4.

The Independent says:

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PERSONAL AND POLITICAL BALLADS,
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The general verdict on the collection cannot fail to be favorable, although the volume is perhaps not wholly as meritorious as the "Lyrics of Loyalty." Yet it contains very many poetical effusions well worthy of permanent preservation, and especially interesting as showing the tone of popular feeling during various phases of the war.

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CRONDAL'S PATENT CORK MATTRESSES, CUSHIONS, &c.
WAREROOM AND OFFICE, NO. 250 CANAL-ST.
All kinds of FURNITURE, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c. Hotels, boarding houses, private dwellings, country seats, steamboats, vessels, &c., furnished at short notice.

TESTIMONIAL.
From Alex. B. Mott, M. D.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1864.

I have used "Crondal's Patent Prepared Cork Mattresses" for some months, in the Government Hospital, corner of 21st-st. and Lexington-av., New-York, and take pleasure in recommending them for hospital and family use. They are the coolest and most comfortable, healthy mattresses with which I am acquainted, and do not become hard and compact by use.

ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

LADIES' LETTER OF ADVICE.
FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
Has information never before published.
Sent free in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS.
Address Box No. 4,652 New-York Post-office.

THOSE PECULIAR BOOKS, PUBLISHED by CALVIN BLANCHARD, 30 Ann-st. You can get them by mail, "O. K.," or by express, "C. O. D." Send your address, on a stamped envelope, for catalogue.

DR. SCHENCK'S OWN CASE

WHILE LABORING UNDER CONSUMPTION;

AND HOW HIS PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS ACT ON THE SYSTEM, IN CURING DISEASE, AND THE

GREAT SUCCESS ATTENDING IT!

Thirty years ago I was in the last stages of Pulmonary Consumption, and given up to die. I resided in Philadelphia, and Dr. Joseph Parish, then of this city, ordered me to Moorestown, N. J., a distance of nine miles, which took me two days to get there. On my arrival I was put to bed, and there laid for many weeks. This was my native place, where all my family lived and had died of consumption. Dr. Thornton, who attended my father in his last illness, was called, and gave me one week to fix up my affairs. He had seen all my family go that way and thought I was to go too. Then I heard of the remedies I now offer to the public, which cured me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system.

They soon ripened the matter on my lungs, and I would spit off more than a pint of offensive matter every morning. As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain, night sweats—all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and I have been growing in flesh ever since. For many years I have enjoyed uninterrupted good health, keeping the liver and stomach healthy with the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, as I am of a bilious temperament. My weight is two hundred and twenty pounds. On my recovery, people would send for me, far and near, to see if their cases were like mine. For this purpose I pay professional visits in the large cities. The consumptives wish to see the one that makes these medicines, and who was cured of consumption by them. To make new lungs is impossible; but cavities in the lungs, and chronic ulcerations of the bronchial tubes can be healed. Such cases are dying hourly under the ordinary treatment of physicians, and just such are cured by the proper use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

I am now a healthy man, with a large cavity in the middle lobe of the right lung, the lower lobe very much hepatized, and complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right lung is in a tolerably healthy condition. The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chill, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies. After I make a careful examination of the patient with the Respirometer, and find lungs enough left to cure, I direct the patient how to use the three remedies. Remove the cause, and they will stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of consumption, liver complaint, dyspepsia, catarrh, canker, ulcerated throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy. In New-England this canker, chronic catarrh, ulcerated throat, elongation of uvula, is more prevalent than in any section of the country. This is frequently caused by a foul stomach. You may burn it out with caustic time and again, and all they will get is temporary relief. Correct the stomach and liver, and they will heal up themselves.

Good nutrition is the remedy. If you have any disease in any part of your body, it will remain there, and decay more and more, until you can get the stomach in the condition to digest food, and make new blood to take the place of diseased matter. This is the only way to heal cavities in the lungs and ulcerated bronchial tubes. Correct the stomach and liver, and nature will do the healing. Many persons have an idea that certain medicines are great purifiers of the blood. When blood is once diseased it cannot be purified; it is diseased the same as the diseased matter in the system; but get the apparatus in order, the liver and the stomach, and give it plenty of nourishing food, it will make new blood, which will take the place of that which is diseased.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is one of the best preparations of iron in use; it is a powerful tonic in itself and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and it is carried off by the aid of the Mandrake Pills, the Pulmonic Syrup is made into blood. This is the only way to cure consumption. If I cannot get a good appetite, and food does not digest, I cannot cure the patient. Never mind the cough; remove the cause and it will stop of itself. This is the most trouble I have with my patients at my rooms. They say, "Doctor, I feel stronger; I can eat; my night sweats are better, and I feel better every way; but my cough is so bad yet;" and they are astonished to hear me say that it does not matter; remove the cause, and the cough will stop of itself. Schenck's Seaweed creates a good appetite in about nine days, when there is no lung disease, unless the liver is so congested that the Mandrake Pills cannot unlock the ducts of the gall bladder in that short space of time, in order to allow the stale bile to pass off. Keep the liver and stomach healthy, and there is no danger of consumption or any other disease. It is hard to take cold when those organs are healthy. Those that are bilious, low-spirited, dreary, feeling stupid, coated tongue, poor appetite, nervous, stomach full of wind, everything that is eaten lies heavy, loss of memory, try one bottle of SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC and one box of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

This is sufficient, in many cases, to satisfy what the medicines are. Frequently one bottle makes a great change in the system. Any person who enjoys ordinary health, by using the Seaweed and Mandrake Pills, occasionally, must get the digestive organs in such a healthy condition that they become fleshy. I can produce a number of my old consumptive patients, now enjoying good health, weighing nearly 200 pounds.

The Seaweed Tonic directions say, "take a wine-glass full after each meal," but where persons are living out in the country during the Summer season, and fear chills and fever, they should take the Tonic freely whenever they feel any way weak or debilitated. It is a stimulant distilled from the juice of the seaweed, perfectly harmless, and more palatable than the best of French brandy, especially as can be obtained now-a-days. I will be at my rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. Each one gets a ticket at the door, and are admitted to my consulting rooms according to their turn. It sometimes takes two or three hours before they get to their turn, unless they come early in the morning. Persons very feeble, and having to come in a public carriage, will be attended to at once, to save them unnecessary expense. All advice free, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the price is three dollars. The examination is made by placing the instrument on the breast, and when the patient breathes, the sound detects how deep the cavities are, and whether there is lungs enough left to cure. I would like every one to be examined that can afford it, for I can then tell better whether they can be cured.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

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BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS
From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be rotting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect, or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.
VERMILYE & CO.

REDEMPTION OF $1,000,000
OF
"RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000
OF
"RIOT DAMAGES REDEMPTION BONDS"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1877, and

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, (at the Broadway Bank) on Monday, the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Aug. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 8, 1864.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be increased by the issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each, making the whole capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000.)

The holders of the present stock of the Company are entitled to subscribe, AT PAR, for as many shares of the new stock as they may have of the old stock standing in their names on the books of the Company on the fifteenth (15th) day of July inst.

The books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company on the 15th day of July inst., and will remain open until the 25th of July inst., both inclusive, and all shares not subscribed for on the 25th will be deemed to be relinquished, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.

The whole amount subscribed for will be payable at the time of subscription.

The rights to subscribe may be assigned.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of July to the 8th of August, both inclusive.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LODER,
C. G. CORNELL,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,
WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
THOMAS McLELLAND,
JOHN S. MARTIN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON.

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET.

Receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

Also,

BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties save the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
S. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the offices of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,

Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106. Interest payable in gold.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, JULY 20, 1864.—J. N. WESTFALL & CO.'S Bank, (Banking Association,) Jordan, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Park Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Bank, being in process of liquidation, the Transfer book has been closed.

Depositors are respectfully informed that it is necessary that the remaining deposits should be withdrawn without delay.

By order of the Board.
J. E. BRAINE, Acting Cashier.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 1864.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for first mortgage bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company (Eastern Extension) are hereby notified that this Company is now prepared to issue its bonds in exchange therefor under the agreement made with the bondholders on the 23d of December, 1863, at the office of Messrs. Weston, De Biller & Co., No. 34 Exchange-place.
CHARLES L. WOOD, President.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., R. O.,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 26, 1864.

COUPONS.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST (and only) Mortgage bonds of this company, due on 1st of August, will be paid on and after that day at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, on presentation of coupons.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
½ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

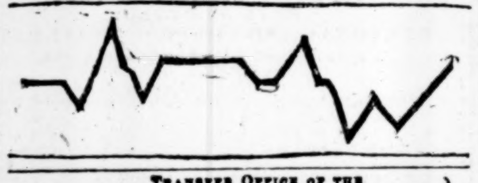
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.



TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1, 1864, FROM Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds, General First Mortgage Bonds, Appleton Extension Bonds, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., and from First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, maturing in 1866, can now have them cashed with accrued interest, or I will exchange for them the second mortgage bonds originally pledged with the Trustee for their redemption. The second mortgage bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., matured in 1881, and the payment of interest on them is now guaranteed by special indorsement of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. Apply at Lafayette Bank, of Cincinnati, to JOSEPH E. BUTLER, Trustee for Second Mortgage Bondholders.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th instant.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 7, 1864.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, (less the Government tax of 5 per cent.) on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $2,500,000.
SHARES, 50,000 OF $50 EACH.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PITTSBURGH, July 13, 1864.

The Directors of the Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.
GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 18th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 18th inst.
By order. D. B. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND
OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, New-York, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 14.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.

By order of the Board,
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., R. O.
CHILLICOTHE, O., 13th July, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the following dividends payable the 10th of August, for the half year ending the 30th of June, which will be paid to parties appearing as Stockholders on the Stock books on the 1st of July, viz.:

A cash dividend of 3 per cent. on the first preference shares.

A stock dividend of 3 per cent on the second preference shares, in shares of the same class.

Stockholders registered at the agency in New-York will receive their dividends at "The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company" in New-York, and those registered at the office in Chillicothe, Ohio, will be paid at this office.
WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until the 2d proximo.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 20th inst.

Transfer Books closed until that date.
J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
No. 67 WALL-ST., July 13, 1864.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst., to the 1st prox.
W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.
E. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
COMPANY'S OFFICE NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Room No. 20, third floor.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1864.

The Directors, at a special meeting held this day, have, under authority given them by the Stockholders, ordered a half-yearly dividend payment of Four per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and Three and One-half per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, subject to Government tax, and payable 1st August next to the holders as registered on the company's books this day.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

N. B.—Conversion of Bonds and Scrip Stock into the First Preferred Stock can be made from 1st to 11th of August, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next, and

Whereas, The net earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the Company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30 ult., the same to be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter. *Provided*, That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company. By order of the Board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock be declared out of the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, payable on the 1st day of August next, in scrip bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually and redeemable from time to time as the net earnings of the Company shall hereafter permit, after paying seven per cent. cash dividend per annum on the preferred stock.

Resolved, That scrip as above stated be distributed to the Preferred stockholders, not exceeding two and a half (2½) per cent. on the Preferred stock in full payments of dividends on the Preferred Stock heretofore earned and not distributed.

The Transfer Books close on the 23d of July and reopen on the 1st of August next.
PLATT SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months, ending June 30, ult., of four per cent., payable at the office of the company, on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August.
G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 25, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of August next. The transfer books will close the 5th of August, and reopen the 15th of same month.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY.—A Quarterly Dividend of Four Per Cent. will be paid in gold to the stockholders, at the office of the company, No. 30 Pine st., on the 1st of August next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d prox.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYING with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
WM. S. CORWIN,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,
CHARLES HUDSON,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,
JAMES W. TRASK,
JOHN S. MARTIN,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,
WALTER W. PRICE,
THOMAS McLELLAND,
JOHN H. JAMES,
RUSSELL CRANE,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR.,
NATHAN CLARK,
HENRY SILBERHORN,
ALBERT WEBB,
JACOB FINK,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
WM. TILDEN,
HARFORD B. KIRK,
J. H. JOHNSTON,
AMOS G. LITTELL,
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WM. P. DAVID,
PATRICK DICKIE,
TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,
R. M. VAIL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL	$250,000
Assets June 1, 1864	384,589
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid	None

DIRECTORS:
Hugh Laing,
Effingham Townsend,
Charles R. Swords,
John Penfold,
D. Henry Haight,
Joseph Lawrence,
Leonardo S. Suarez,
Silas Bronson,
A. R. Eno,
John Watson,
Samuel Willets,
S. T. Nicoll,
George Griswold, Jr.,
Noah S. Hunt,
Thomas Smull,
George A. Townsend,
Don Alonzo Cushman,
U. J. Smith,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,
Alve. E. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,
John Scott Boyde,
A. Yznaga del Valle,
Lawrence Turnure,
Henry S. Leverich,
Jacob Van Wagenen,
John R. Willis,
Preston H. Hodges,
Walter Barnes.

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 135 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS	3,467,642 67
LIABILITIES	51,597 54

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1864.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

UNITED STATES EXCISE NOTICE.
NOTICE
is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the
THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT,
composed of the
FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS
of the
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
that the
ASSESSMENT ROLLS
will, in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the
ACT TO PROVIDE INTERNAL REVENUE, &c.,
BE OPEN FOR EXAMINATION
AT THIS OFFICE,
FROM 9 A. M. TILL 3 P. M.,
FOR FIFTEEN DAYS
from the date hereof, Sundays excepted. And that, for
THE FIVE DAYS NEXT ENSUING,
APPEALS WILL BE RECEIVED AND DETERMINED
by me at this office daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,
relative to any
ERRONEOUS OR EXCESSIVE VALUATIONS.
ALL APPEALS MUST BE IN WRITING,
and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.
S. P. GILBERT,
Assessor Thirty-second District,
State of New-York.
Dated at No. 130 Broadway, this 15th day of July, 1864.

NOTICE.
PRIZE STEAMER DONEGAL.

This steamer having been adjudged to the United States for the public service at the appraisement, the sale is withdrawn.
WILLIAM MILLWARD, U. S. Marshal,
PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1864.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

WEDDING CARDS.
MR. & MRS. UNION.
MISS E. LOVE.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

"WALKER'S POCKET CLOTHES-RACK" is sold at the hardware and house-furnishing stores. It is a full-sized clothes-rack, which can be folded up and carried in a coat pocket. Good article for export. Made solely by A. J. WALKER, No. 2 Platt-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS—White rags 10 cents per pound, colors and woollen, 3 cents, books and newspapers, 3 cents per pound; old brass, 24 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 30 cents; lead, 10 cents per pound, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNACE FOR SALE.—The undersigned being desirous of retiring from business, offers for sale the celebrated Wampum Furnace, situated on the Beaver River and Beaver Canal, 41 miles from Pittsburgh and 13 from the mouth of Beaver. It is also on the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad. There are near 300 acres of surface and coal land; also a lease on very fair terms of over 1,500 acres of mineral land. It possesses all modern improvements in the mode of manufacturing. Buildings of extensive and permanent construction for engine-house, blasts, stacks, blowing cylinder, stack-house, stock-house, ore yards, coke ovens, &c. There are also there, four double houses and 13 single ones, comfortably furnished for tenants; beside private dwellings and boarding-house, store, stables, sheds, and other outbuildings for sheltering wagons and stock. The coal beds have two veins of coal on the same hill, both of superior quality, and easily mined. One of these veins has been used for making metal without coking. There are some three miles of railroad belonging to the Furnace, used for conveying ore and coal, are in good order, with abundance of cars for transporting the same. There are also two excellent veins of limestone on the premises of very superior quality and of easy access. There are wagons, carts, barrows and other wheeled vehicles; also, horses and mules in abundance for the use of the mines. The character of the buildings, quality of the ores, and convenient and practical facilities for turning them to good account, as well as the public facilities of getting to market, are not surpassed by any furnace in the United States.

For terms and particulars, call and examine, or address,
PORTER R. FRIEND & CO.,
Box No. 602 Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE most desirable residences on Bergen Hill, N. J.; large house, built by days' work, without regard to cost; has all modern improvements, hot and cold water, range, furnace, bath, water-closet, gas pipes, carriage-house, stable, cow-house, henery, &c.; twenty city lots, fronting on two streets, handsomely laid out, with all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees. All of the improvements are of the most substantial character, and the location very desirable for a business man; communication by railroad at all hours; time, twenty minutes from foot of Cortlandt-st. Price $20,000, much less than its real value. A good farm on the water, worth $6,000 to $8,000, near railroad, within thirty miles of New-York, will be taken in exchange, and most of the difference can remain on bond and mortgage. Address FARMER, Box No. 3,314 New-York Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot; 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDSOME country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE—SITUATED AT Newark, N. J., and within 200 yards of the Chestnut-st. depot of the New-Jersey Railroad; the lot is 134 by 250 feet; is covered with buildings suitable for the business; has a 20-horse engine, nearly new, and is in all respects in good condition; will be sold cheap, or exchanged for property in this City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn. Apply to A. B. WOOD, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK AND brown-stone house in West 23d st., 28 4-12 feet by 87 feet; lot 187 6-12 feet; recently built; has outlets to the street in the rear, so that a stable can be built; will be sold with gas fixtures, mirrors, carpets; price $50,000. For further particulars and permits to see it, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FIRST-CLASS and highly-cultivated farm; 115 acres, good buildings, well timbered and watered, and 25 acres valuable fruit orchards; desirable location, high ground, 1 mile from village and depot, 18 miles from City. Also, residences and farms, 1 to 250 acres, $2,500 to $50,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—THREE BASEMENTS, IN GOOD ORDER, with or without power; well adapted for storage; situated on Canal-st., opposite Earl's Hotel; rent moderate. Apply to P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2¾ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5,148, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—A WELL BUILT HOUSE OF MODERATE size, with all the modern improvements, in Orange, N. J.; a good barn on the premises, and a garden in perfect order. For further particulars apply to SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., *New-York Observer* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

FOR SALE LOW—A NEAT FIRST-CLASS four-story high stoop brown-stone house, 20x50, East 50th-st.; also a three-story first-class brown-stone house, all improvements, best of order, neighborhood excellent.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—THREE furnished houses. Also, for sale—Real estate from $1,500 to $100,000. Address J. FERRIS, near the depot, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 136 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LET—FOR A BUSINESS OF FIRST RESPECTABILITY, a desk and office privilege, in an eligible, pleasant front office, on second floor of a fine building on Broadway, between Dey and Liberty-sts. For terms, which, to a first-class tenant, will be moderate, address Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office, stating name and business in full.

TO RENT—IN THE CENTRE OF THE HAT AND cap market, one of the finest stores on Broadway; extra front and depth. Possession 1st of August. Apply immediately to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITABLE for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

STATEN ISLAND.—WANTED TO PURCHASE for cash, a suburban residence at or near New-Brighton. Possession not required before next Winter or Spring. Address, by letter only, describing place and stating price, J. W. S., *Times* Editorial Rooms. Principals only negotiated with.

WANTED—A FEW ACRES OF LAND WITH buildings, within half a mile of railroad and 15 of City Hall. Price not over $5,000. Address as to location, shade and water, Box No. 3,218 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—WITHIN 30 miles of New-York, near the water, with good buildings and a few acres of land. Parties having such a place to sell cheap for cash, will address FARMER, Box No. 2,228 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, high stoop, modern built, between 8th and 47th sts. and Lexington and 7th avs., for a cash purchaser. Address J. C., Box No. 1,247 P. O.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORNER property in New-York City, not less than 60x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, issued in the name of Edward Wurts, have been lost, viz.: one, No. 4,051, dated Nov. 20, 1858, for 55 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock; also one, No. 7,625, dated Feb. 26, 1862, for 5 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock. The transfer of the same has been stopped. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, and notified that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. G. S. SCOFIELD, No. 560 Broadway, New-York.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY MORNING, in the Hudson River Railroad express train, two small MEMORANDUM-BOOKS. In one of the books was a bill of the Greenwood Cemetery. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same with Mr. YOUNG CHOLES, No. 1,261 Broadway.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, IN UNIVERSITY-place, or in the cars between 9th and 21st sts. and Calvary Church a gold enameled SLEEVE-BUTTON. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 95 9th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.
JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
S. W. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES MAYOR, Secretaries.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.

This Company will hold their Eighteenth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1864, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-street, at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

MINERALS AT AUCTION.

There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at No. 94 Montgomery-st., Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., on THURSDAY, July 28, at 10 A. M., the large, valuable, and well selected Cabinet of Minerals, Shells, and Curiosities, together with fine Mineral Cases. The above collection was the labor of a lifetime, and is one of the finest private collections in the State.
J. H. DRAKE, and
A. S. CASSEDY,
Administrators of Dr. CHAS. DRAKE, Deceased.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture, removed from a private City residence for convenience of sale, consisting in part as follows, viz.: Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in plush and hair cloth, lace and brocatel curtains, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, secretaries, enameled and oak cottage suites, sofa bedsteads, lounges, best curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, black walnut and oak extension tables and chairs, mahogany and rosewood centre and side tables, etageres, book racks, stair carpets and rods, oilcloths, cocoa matting, dining and bed room crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.; also, a boy's billiard table, with all the appurtenances complete; also, three rosewood pianos, made by Gilbert, of Boston, and Detler, of Paris.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES AND LOTS IN THE TOWN OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, July 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Town Hall in the village of Tremont, town of West Farms, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Joseph J. Warren, Esq., referee, a number of eligible building sites and lots, lying easterly of the branch railroad in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, New-York, being a part of the property of the late Benjamin M. Whitlock, deceased. Terms will be favorable, and will be made known at the time of sale. Maps of the property may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.
WM. BETTS Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MOHAWK.—This vessel will be offered at public sale, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, on SATURDAY, 30th July inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

The *Mohawk* is a screw steamer of 459 tons burden, measuring 161 feet from knight head to tafrail, and 154 feet on main deck. Her extreme breadth of beam is 24 feet 6 inches, and depth of hold 10 feet 6 inches.

The Government may suspend the sale after the bidding has commenced.

The purchaser will be required, at the close of the sale, to deposit 10 per cent. of the amount, otherwise the vessel will be sold to another party, the 10 per cent. to be forfeited if the vessel is not paid for and removed within ten days.

Further information may be had at the Navy-yard.
R. G. CURTIN, Naval Storekeeper.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

SALESROOM, NO. 37 NASSAU-STREET, opposite the Post-office.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine gray Morgan horse, about 7 years old, 15½ hands high, very stylish action, free and pleasant driver, warranted sound and kind, and admirably adapted for a coupe. Sold only for want of use.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 93 Liberty-st., a pair of black HORSES, about 15¾ hands high, about 6 years old, sound and kind, and excellent drivers in harness or under saddle. Also, a gray saddle horse, 15½ hands, 7 years old, sound and kind. A two-seat open phaeton in good order. Also a set of single harness.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.
COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans	$20
United States to New Recruits	10
United States to Veterans	15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,308 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated New-York, July 4, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.—Insurance against draft for one year, $100; for two years, $150; for three years, $200, in all the States. Premiums not to be paid until after the draft. This office affords all those liable to the draft an opportunity to secure a substitute, in case they are drafted, for the above-named premiums. Send for circulars giving full particulars.
ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS WISHING to furnish Substitutes in advance of Draft, can have them immediately by applying at the AGENCY, No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 25. No delay or trouble in procuring exemption papers. Ladies wishing to be represented in the army or navy can also be supplied.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 60 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.

Phaetons, Germantowns, depot and park wagons, rockaways, top and no-top buggies; also light City-built trotting buggies, harness, &c., by
HARRY C. COOKE, No. 16 Dey-st.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 Artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF OMNIBUSES. INQUIRE of JAS. S. McINTYRE, corner of 6th-av. and 43d-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Notice is hereby given that Five per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid Water Rents.
T. B. TAPPEN,
Water Registrar.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., [illegible] Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, [illegible] the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, [illegible] discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other [illegible] those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Fitted up separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for regulating the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, European hospital practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, [illegible] Broadway, up stairs, New York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of this kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

TO MEDICAL MEN.—A REGISTERED MEMBER Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, and licentiate of King and Queen's College, Physicians, Dublin, &c., who has been house-surgeon to the largest medical institution in Ireland, for twelve months, wishes to become assistant (with view to partnership) to a medical gentleman of extensive practice. Address, stating particulars, to M. D., No. 225 East Broadway.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula, [illegible] 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 8 evenings.

DR. FITZMAURICE, NO. 69 FOURTH-av., near 10th-st., can be consulted upon all diseases of a private nature, with perfect success. A long practice in Europe in this specialty, enables him to guarantee a cure in cases of long standing.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. [illegible] [illegible] over Park Bank.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELL.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1864, for 8-inch mortar shell, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the under-named arsenals viz:

At Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 5,000.
At Watervliet Arsenal, New-York, 10,000.
At New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, 10,000.
At Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, 10,000.
At Washington Arsenal, D. C., 5,000.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——— ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case of the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, dated July 8, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this — day of ———, 186–.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for eight-inch Mortar-shell."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, August 1, 1864, for filing, assembling, plating, finishing, packing and boxing

5,000 U. S. ARTILLERY CURB BITS,

of the latest pattern, to be delivered at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York.

The side bars and mouth pieces as they come from the drops to be furnished from the Springfield Armory, where specimens can be seen. Models of the bids showing the kind of plated finish can be seen at the New-York agency. The shell bearing the letters U. S. A. are to be made from No. 24 sheet brass (*Providence wire gauge,*) and to be filled with lead before being soldered. The plating is to be not less than No. 0, and to be of fine quality. The rings are to be of the best iron clock wire, and the lower bar of brass wire, the finish to be equal in all respects to that of the sample sets.

The bits are to be subject to inspection at all stages of the work, and before being packed are to be marked with the maker's name and residence, and when completed are to conform strictly in every respect with the pattern standard bits at the New-York Agency.

They are to be packed in paper bundles of six each, labeled; ten bundles in a box, as prescribed by the inspector. Packing boxes to be valued by the inspector.

Deliveries, which are to be made without any charge to the United States for transportation or handling, are to be made at the rate of 500 bits per week, and the first delivery of 500 bits to be made on the 20th day of August, 1864.

The stock furnished by the United States will be inspected before issued, and for set of parts issued to the contractor a finished bit is to be returned.

No bids will be considered except from parties actually engaged in the plating and finishing business, and who are known to this department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above armory or at this office.

Proposals not made out on the above form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 18, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186–.
Witness:
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Plating and Finishing Artillery Bits."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, July 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, July 30, for furnishing the following articles:

Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.

Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 10 pounds per Ream.

Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 6 pounds per Ream.

Folio Post Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per Ream.

Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per ream.

Official Envelopes, White and Buff, of the following sizes:

No. 1, 3¾x8¾ inches; No. 2, 4x9 inches; No. 3, 4½x10¾ inches.

Letter Envelopes, White and Buff, 3¼x5¾ inches.

Wafers,
Sealing Wax,
Mucilage,
Paper Folders,
Red Ink in 2-oz. bottles,
Inkstands,
Office Tape,
Pen-holders,
Quills,
Steel Pens,
Rulers,
Ink Powder,
Lead Pencils,
Blank-books, per quire.

Black Ink in quart, pint and half-pint bottles,
Memorandum-books, Demi 8vo.

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. Thos. Swords, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.
H. P. GOODRICH,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square; Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

JULY 20, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL BE received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON or RYE WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

Samples of the whisky must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare, and net weights, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The Whisky will be carefully inspected before its delivery, and compared with the returned samples.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the depot until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Blankets,
Knit Drawers,
Flannel Drawers,
Hospital Tents and Flies,
Hospital Tent Flies,
Shelter Tents, 8-ounce Duck,
Manilla Paper, 36x40.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit, with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made; in the case of Flannel Drawers and Tents, at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the article bid for,)" and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Q. M. Gen'l. U. S. A.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON D. C., July 22, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 2d day of August, 1864, for furnishing at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y.:

100,000 pounds of pure Lake Superior Ingot Copper.
50,000 pounds of Zinc Spelter.

To be delivered as above stated, in as large quantities and as rapidly as possible.

Bidders will state the rates at which they can deliver.

Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the United States Arsenals, or at this office. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 22, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals, this —day of ———, 186–.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals must be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Ingot, Copper and Zinc Spelter."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first-street.

For regulating and grading Ninety-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale road.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For flagging Broadway, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

For flagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh-street to Fiftieth-street.

For flagging and reflagging Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-second-street.

For working Eighth-avenue as a Country Road, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street.

For rebuilding Pier number Forty-six North River.

For rebuilding bulkhead between piers number Fifty-one and Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-two, North River.

For excavating cellar and fitting-up basement of house of Engine Company number Twenty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 23, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 69 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

EXCURSIONS.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE and STELLA; a large steamer with saloons; also small steamers for picnics and excursions. R. V. BONNELL & Co., No. 159 Front-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE NEW AND FAvorite barges Harvest Home and the Rhinebeck, with steamboats, such as desired. Also, Pleasant Valley and St Ronan's Well, with other groves to let. Excursion Office No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow-st.
H. B. CROSSETT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—INTEREST OF A RETIRING PARTner, in an established storage and produce commission business; good location and safe business to a party with small capital. The above offers rare inducements. For an interview, address STORAGE, Box No. 4,029 Post-office.

PATENT RIGHTS WANTED.—WANTED, patent rights for California and the Pacific coast, in exchange for property or cash. Address Box No. 5,325 Post-office, New-York City, stating where an interview can be had and what rights.

$5,000 TO $7,000.—AN INTEREST IN A machine shop, foundry or manufacturing business, where his active services will be required, is desired by a party with the above capital. Address, giving particulars, A. B., Box No. 4,000 New-York City Post-office.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE PATENT FOR NOYES wrench; price $2,500; at the price there is a fortune in it to be made by retailing Territory.
SNYDER & WALTER, No. 229 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER	Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer at an early hour on THURSDAY MORNING, July 28, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	July 30
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY	Aug. 13

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The new steamship
COSTA RICA,
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River.
WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The first-class steamship OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail Aug. 13.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class Steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
1,060 tons burden,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,
having superior accommodations for passengers, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
The fine new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.—The fine, fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 30, from Pier No. 30 North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions: Cabin, $100 and $85; intermediate, $55; steerage, $45. Payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, T. CASH commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 12 o'clock. The SCOTIA will sail on the 10th August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship MARATHON, Capt. McMICKAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 3d August. Cabin passage $80, in gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, as Stock Brokers, under the firm of GRINNELL & NEVERS, for the purchase and sale, strictly on commission, of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at No. 15 Broad-st.

WILLIAM F. GRINNELL.
BENJ. M. NEVERS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the United States under the firm name of VYSE & SONS, expires this day by its own limitation.

The business of the late firm will be continued by their successors, Messrs. OLIVER CARPENTER & CO., with whom the books and accounts of the retiring house may be found.

VYSE & SONS,
Nos. 374, 376 and 378 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, under and in pursuance of the laws of the State of New-York: that the name under which said partnership is to be conducted is OLIVER CARPENTER & COMPANY; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is the importing, manufacturing and dealing in straw and other goods; that the general partners interested in said partnership are Oliver Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts; Erastus P. Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts, and John R. Waller, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York; that the special partner interested in said partnership is Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, and who has contributed as such special partner, to the common stock of said partnership the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in cash; and that said partnership is to commence on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.—Dated New-York, July 19, 1864.

OLIVER CARPENTER,
E. P. CARPENTER, } General Partners.
JOHN R. WALLER,
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., Special Partner.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOUNTAIN PEN—NO INKSTAND REQUIRED—One filling will write 12 hours. Also, all other styles of Gold Pens; send stamp for circular. G. F. HAWKES, Sole Manufacturer, No. 64 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES!

THE FIRST MEETING
OF THE
SARATOGA RACING ASSOCIATION,
AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
WILL BE HELD ON THE
2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August, 1864.

Several races will be run each day, commencing promptly at 11½ A. M. No postponement, except in case of bad weather. Metairie rules to govern.

FIRST DAY—FIRST RACE.

The Travers' Stakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $1,000 added. 1¾ miles. Closed with 30 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Purse $500, for all ages. Two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—FIRST RACE.

For all ages; purse $300. 1¼ miles.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Saratoga Stakes for 2 year olds, to carry 90 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $500 added. One mile. Closed with 12 nominations.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $350. Two miles.

THIRD DAY—FIRST RACE.

Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; the winner of the Travers' Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $600 added. Dash of two miles. Closed with 21 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Congress Spring Purse, for all ages, $800. Three mile heats.

FOURTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Purse $300, Selling Race for all ages. 1½ mile dash.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Handicap Purse, $400. Three miles.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $200, for beaten horses. 1½ miles.

FIFTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Handicap Purse, $250, for 3 year olds beaten at Paterson and Saratoga. Mile heats.

SAME DAY.

Purse $500. Hurdle Race. Dash of two miles.

The splendid new course is now completed, and is much admired by all who visit it. The stand accommodations are ample, affording a perfect view of the entire course from each seat.

All the best horses in the country will be in attendance, and the most exciting trials of speed are anticipated.

An efficient police will secure good order.

Persons leaving New-York in the evening, either by rail or steamer, can reach Saratoga at 9 o'clock next morning. Extra trains will also leave Troy and Albany at 9 A. M., and arrive at Saratoga in time for the races.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

SPORTING.

REGATTA OF THE UNION YACHT CLUB.

The first annual Regatta of the Union Yacht Club, of New-York, will take place on WEDNESDAY, July 27, starting from New-Brighton at 10 A. M. The yachts will pass around the Southwest Spit and return.

By order Com. JULIAN JAMES.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

	FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express	7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,)	10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 4 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT!
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"
The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS

made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and
No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—Fare 50 cents. The new steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New Hamburgh and Milton.

Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie every morning at 6 o'clock; Newburgh at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; West Point, 7:35; Cozzens', 7:40; Grassy Point, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer
MARY POWELL,
Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st. at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 and 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

STILL TRIUMPHANT. ATTRACTION UNEQUALED.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK
OF THE GREAT RAVEL PANTOMIME.

NEW TRICKS, SCENES AND TRANSFORMATIONS.
AN EXTRA EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
AT WHICH TIME THE LECTURE-ROOM WILL BE THROWN OPEN WITHOUT CHARGE,
for the exhibition of
HERR NADOLSKI'S
WONDERFUL CABINET,

which measures only 4½ feet high, 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick. It contains two hundred varieties of elaborate, full-sized, strong and useful pieces of furniture, including twelve tables, ten garden chairs, bedstead, throne, chandeliers, bureaus, sofas, &c.

It will also be exhibited in the EVENING at conclusion of Pantomime, but not in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
THE GREAT RAVEL PANTOMIME,
full of laughable and startling tricks, changes, jokes, miraculous transformations and magnificent scenery, entitled
MAZULM;
OR
THE NIGHT OWL.

Characters by TONY DENIER, the celebrated clown; Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G. DAVENPORT, M. A. GROSSI; J. M. HUGHES, Mlle. LOUISE, the charming danseuse, Mlle. ERNESTINE, and a full company.

ETHIOPIAN SONGS and DANCES. J. H. CLIFFORD

THE GRAND ORCHESTRIAN,
A
MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL INSTRUMENT,
from the Black Forest, Germany, costing $12,000, will play at short intervals, day and evening, the most difficult and elaborate
OVERTURES AND COMPOSITIONS,
with all the grandeur, compass, and charming effect of a
FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.

THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM,
forces into the Museum 3,000 feet of pure, cool air per minute, rendering it the
COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
To be seen at all hours.

MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!
FOUR SPLENDID SEALS, JUST CAPTURED.

FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING, THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, TWO LIVING KANGAROOS, LIVING PORCUPINE, MINIATURE SKATING POND, MOVING WAX FIGURES, HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, THE MUSICAL SEAL, MONSTER SERPENTS, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good reference given. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 111 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 185 West 25th-st., in the rear, between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a gentleman's family; understands her business thoroughly, and has the best City reference as to character and capacity. Call at No. 431 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is also a good plain sewer; has the best of City reference; would like to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 127 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, OF some experience, a situation as seamstress and to do chamberwork in some Christian family; would be willing to go to the country; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 277 West 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; is a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, by an active young woman, who has good City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 122 Mott-st., between Grand and Hester, in the rear.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washer and ironer, or as nurse and seamstress; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO LIVED IN A gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as cook and laundress or general servant; washes and irons well; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOman a situation, to go out by the day to wash and iron or house cleaning. Call No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook; willing to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 272 West 26th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, who is an excellent infant's nurse and dressmaker, a situation in City or country, salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable colored woman as first-class cook—meats, soups, pastry, jellies, &c.—in a private family, hotel or Summer-house. Call at RAYMOND'S, 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, AT HER OWN house, some washing, to help her to make a living, as her husband was taken to the war. Call at No. 52 West 16th-st., 2d floor.

ALL EMPLOYERS SUPPLIED WITH competent servants for the City or country; and good English, Irish, American and French help suited with good situations at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, No. 14 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE single man as coachman in a private family; has best of references to produce from former places; no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter, coachman, or light porter, by a competent man; good reference given. Address McDOUGALL, No. 245 West 29th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has the best of City references; no objection to live in the country. Address, for two days, CHARLES, care of Mr. Machrlein, tailor, No. 136 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a young man; he is a first-rate gardener, and would be willing to make himself otherwise useful; wages moderate; good reference. Address J. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A VALET, TO ATTEND ON AN INvalid gentleman in a private family; he must thoroughly understand his business, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 42 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., between the hours of 10 and 3.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN, TO TAKE charge of a farm near the City; one acquainted with market truck preferred, and not afraid of hard work. Address, at once, SIMPSON, Box No. 834 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE JOBBING house, an entry clerk who writes a good hand and is correct in figures. Address REGISTER, Box No. 147 *Times* Office, in handwriting of the applicant.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; MUST BE COMPEtent and experienced in the care of horses, harness and carriages; best references required; German or colored preferred. Apply at No. 47 Broad-st.

WANTED—A COLORED COACHMAN, WELL recommended. Apply at No. 133 Nassau-st., Room No. 6, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—SEVERAL GOOD, energetic men can make from $8 to $10 a day by selling a new publication. Apply at No. 1 Spruce-st.

DENTISTRY.

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CONTINUED FLATTERING RECEPTION
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MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
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UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
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with the utmost enthusiasm.
TUESDAY EVENING,
JULY 26,
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,
and
JENNY LIND.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
SATAN IN PARIS
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.
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RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE.
EVERY GEM OF THE OPERA ENCORED.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, July 25 and 26.
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BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Madame COMTE BORCHARD,
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Conductor....Mr. Anthony Reiff
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THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Commencement Week at Yale.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, July 25, 1864.

Visitors at Commencement this week, who were also here at Presentation a month ago, will hardly fail to notice the change in the aspect of New-Haven in the meanwhile. The elms, which exert so large an influence on the beauty of the city, were then almost entirely stripped of foliage by the cankerworms, and their bare branches and repulsive appearance made "leafy June" almost as desolate as Winter. But in a remarkably short time the trees have leafed afresh, and while the city begins to show signs of the general drouth, in the dust of the streets and the sunburnt grass, the old elms stand hale and emerald as ever.

But, unaffected by drouths, or war, or external things, Yale holds on its placid course. Another Commencement has come around. The Summer term is concluded, and many of the students are separated in different directions. The boating men are at Worcester, preparing for the coming race; some have started on pleasure cruises down the Sound, or on pedestrian excursions for the mountains; some are at home, and many remain waiting over Commencement week. The Sophomore Class completed their biennial examination Friday, and celebrated the event by the customary class supper at the Savin Rock House. The affair was admirably managed by the enterprising committee. On their return they serenaded the Professors, as usual. Prof. NORTHRUP acknowledged the compliment with that impressive earnestness and elegance with which he always speaks. The relations between him and the class, as indeed those between him and all the college, are unusually friendly; and as he concluded his remarks with the fervent benison, "God bless the class of Sixty-six," many a heart, grateful for his unknown kindness and regard, uttered in return for him and his as generous a wish.

The Baccalaureate sermon was delivered, Sunday afternoon, by Prof. CLARK. It was an able and manly discourse, and was particularly noticeable for its earnest and out-spoken loyalty. Not many of us expected five years ago to hear from that conservative pulpit prayers for the entire erasure of Slavery from the Republic, and appeals to a graduating class to exert their influence in the country, for only such a reconstruction of the Union as would guarantee to the nation a permanent peace. Yale is loyal. Here and there a student from Missouri or Maryland, or the son of a disloyal man, manifests the "hypercritical loyalty!" but these are few and their influence is scarcely felt.

The *Concio Ad Clerum* will be preached on Tuesday evening, by Rev. E. A. LAWRENCE, D. D., of East Windsor, Conn. On Wednesday morning the Annual Alumni meeting occurs, at which there will be an address, among others, by Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, LL. D., of the class of 1814. The various class reunions will be on that evening. There will meet this year the classes of 1814, '34, '39, '44, '49, '54 and '61. On the same evening is the anniversary of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., of Brooklyn, will deliver the oration. Dr. STONE, o Boston, who was selected as poet, will be unable to fulfill his appointment. Thursday is Commencement day.

Six members of the class of '65 enlisted a few days ago, for a hundred days, in the Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment, recruiting at Worcester. Among their number is the Valedictorian and several of the finest scholars of the class, and every one of the six are men of foremost ability in some direction.

The Freshman Class this year will probably be large. About forty were examined for admission this morning, and there are usually fewer examined on the first day than on any other.

The *Yale Literary Magazine* for this month contains some curious statistics in regard to the graduating class.

There have been connected with the class, in all, one hundred and eighty-three names. The number recorded in the catalogue of Freshman year, is one hundred and fifty-four; of Senior year, one hundred and ten. Of the original members, eighty-three graduate with the class.

More than half the class are from Connecticut and New-York. One was from New-Brunswick, N.S.; one from the Hawaiian Islands, one from Chihuahua, Mexico, and one from Chili. The average age of the class, on Presentation day, was twenty-one years, ten months and twenty-four days. The tallest man is six feet four inches; the shortest is five feet three and five-eighths inches. The heaviest man now weighs two hundred and thirty pounds, but it is said that in Freshman year he weighed two hundred and seventy. The lightest weighs only one hundred and seven pounds. The class is not blessed with any man who habitually wears spectacles, but there are nine who carry eye-glasses. The scholarship of '64 has been unusually high. The Valedictorian's stand is 3·58; the same as that of '61, and only .01 lower than that of '62, which is the highest yet attained. There were sixty-eight appointments at Junior Exhibition, and seventy-one at Commencement, including thirteen high orations and fourteen orations. The class had five philosophicals at Junior Exhibition. One of these left college at the end of Junior year; the other four constitute the philosophicals on the Commencement list. We have only a partial report of the intended professions of the class. So far as given, they are these: Law, 18; medicine, 17; business, 13; theology, 6; teaching, 5; engineering, 2; undecided, 7; unreported, 41. Of those who have left the class previous to graduation, twenty-one have entered the Union service, and five the rebel service. Of these, almost all have been commissioned officers, and one was, for a time, Provost-Marshal of New-Orleans. Eight who have left the class have died, of whom two gave up their lives in the national service.

The remarkable prosperity of the College during the past year, with the other customary causes, will probably render this Commencement a very interesting one. I am informed that the class meetings will be unusually well attended, and to graduate this week will rekindle many a long-forgotten and kindly reminiscence. But to students, interested in the present of the College, these things are only matters of curiosity. Their attention is turned toward Worcester and the coming race. Yale has had such ill success in the past, that we are from habit apprehensive for the future. But there is no reason why Fortune should always be on the side of Harvard, and we think that we have reason to feel confident that our time at last has come. JUNIOR.

Affairs in Maine.

PORTLAND, Sunday, July 24.

The House Committee of Congress on the Defences of the North-eastern Frontier, reported on the 20th of June last a bill granting aid for constructing a military railroad from Bangor to the St. John River, and adjourned to meet at Portland at the call of the Chairman. By a vote of Congress the Committee was continued during the Thirty-eighth Congress.

The Chairman has called a meeting for the 9th of August, remaining at Rockland and vicinity to inspect the fortifications until the 12th, when they will proceed along the coast, calling at Fort Popham, Bath, Augusta, Rockland, Castine, Fort Knox, Bangor, Mount Desert, Eastport, Calais and other places, examining forts, arsenals, hospitals, and the various ports, harbors and islands on the coast of Maine. Secretaries SEWARD and FESSENDEN, and other members of the Cabinet, Gen. DELAFIELD, Prof. BACHE, and members of Congress are expected to join the excursion.

The committee will extend their explorations to the Northeastern frontier up the St. John River to Madawaska, then to Riviere du Loup and the Gulf of St. Lawrence as far as Shediac, returning by way of St. John. An invitation has been extended by Gov. CONY to the President, to visit Maine during the summer, at the time of the exploration, if convenient.

Four Persons Drowned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, July 25.

Four persons were drowned in Newport harbor yesterday, by the upsetting of a boat.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Statement by a Rebel Deserter.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Friday, July 22.

I have a copy of the afternoon *Bulletin* of the 20th inst., by the steamer *Mary E. Forsyth*, which arrived here at a late hour last night. The principal item of importance contained in the paper is the confession or statement of a rebel deserter, WM. A. ALLAN, of Kentucky, an account of whose arrival inside our lines was given yesterday. He came in on Monday last, riding a fine horse, stating that he had business at headquarters. When taken to the Provost Marshal's office and asked his business, before a number of ladies, he wrote upon a slip of paper "one of FORREST's soldiers, at your service." He was then taken before Gen. WASHBURN and was subjected to a rigid questioning, the result of which is the following important and apparently truthful news from Dixie.

ALLEN was induced to quit the rebel service by letters from his relations and friends in Kentucky, inducing a gradual change in his ideas upon the subject. He believed the dream of secession was a delusion. He had a Lieutenant's commission under FORREST. He confirms the reported wounding of Gen. FORREST in the late fight with Gen. SMITH, at Tupelo, and the capture of a greater portion of the Tennessee Regiment. ALLEN had been conscripting for FORREST, and had collected sixty deserters, when he abandoned the rebel cause.

He reports the following changes in rebel commanding officers: T. D. LEE has been placed in command of the Mississippi Department, in place of Gen. POLK, deceased.

Gen. NULEY commands RICHARDSON's old brigade, the latter having been charged with making two millions of dollars out of the conscripting business. RICHARDSON escaped punishment, however, and at present is living in retirement somewhere in West Tennessee. Col. GREEN, living in Tipton County, was killed at Ripley, two days before the battle at Tupelo. FORREST, RODDY, FAULKNER and BUFORD, were in the late fight. KIRBY SMITH would have been there, but could not get across the Mississippi. ALLEN was in the fight at Guntown. He had to face STURGIS' cannon, and says his opinion was that our General was a novice in fighting.

After the Guntown affair it was reported that SMITH was coming after them, and FORREST checked his advance upon Memphis. ALLEN heard FORREST say that, if SMITH was after them, they would have to do some desperate fighting.

Col. WISDOM, of BELL's rebel brigade, was killed in the fight with STURGIS.

He says it is a fallacy to suppose that the negroes will not fight. They did the hardest portion of the fighting at Guntown. The rebels lost about 1,500, mostly by them. The blacks aimed wonderfully sure, most of their victims being shot through the head or breast.

On his route, within our lines, ALLEN met the noted guerrilla CUSHMAN, who had been several times in Federal hands, but always managed to escape. He was at Loosehatchie River, in command of seventy-five men, engaged in stealing horses and negroes, and the robbery of those unfortunate enough to fall into his clutches. He stole five negroes, one day last week, from a farmer named BUCK.

ALLEN gives an interesting description of the Fort Pillow massacre, and confirms FORREST's abuse of the flag of truce, and says he arranged the details of the fight, and placed his men under them.

CHALMERS wanted to postpone the assault until dark, but FORREST swore in an oath that he would have the place or be himself in hell before 6 o'clock. After Fort Pillow was taken, Maj. BRADFORD obtained parole to go out and bury the body of his brother, Capt. BRADFORD, but afterward made his escape. He was recaptured and taken to FORREST's headquarters at Brownsville, in Heywood County. FORREST told him he had but fifteen minutes to live, then ordered out a file of men to shoot him. While one of these men procured a blanket, BRADFORD told FORREST he had fought bravely and begged hard for his life, but FORREST would not yield. BRADFORD was taken to Hatchie Bottom, and he heard shots that killed him. He afterward saw his grave. He says that at Fort Pillow FORREST found one of his own men pillaging a store, and, without a moment's hesitation, first cut him over the head and then ran him through the body, killing him at once.

At the same fight the same officer found a man skulking behind a tree. He asked him what he was there for, when he was answered, "For the lack of cartridges." Upon examining the soldier's box, and finding a supply of ammunition, FORREST killed the man on the spot.

ALLEN himself knew nothing of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. He says that none of the Confederate soldiers know anything about it. Were it the contrary case thousands would desert and come over to us. They fight because they are compelled to, and many of them are heartily tired of the war and want to quit the badly paid, badly fed and badly clad service.

BUCKNER's brigade had not been paid for eighteen months.

FORREST has several times been heard to say that he did not wish to attack the City of Memphis, as a large section of country depended upon it for supplies.

He gives the whereabouts of various guerrilla gangs in Tennessee, as follows: CUSHMAN, GAMBLE and PORTER, of Memphis, and Major HICKS, are all in West Tennessee—mainly in Lauderdale, Obion and Dier Counties. They prey upon every class of people. They shot a man named THURMAND MILLER last week.

Southern people think that if LEE and JOHNSTON are beaten the secession will at once come to an end. They have little confidence in JOHNSTON, and are tired of the dreadful pressure to which they have been subjected.

STEPHEN D. LEE, in speaking of guerrillas, said he wished the Federals might catch and kill CUSHMAN and every one of his gang, as they were nothing but thieves.

FORREST got 3,000 men by his conscripting expedition into Kentucky.

ALLEN says that at the fight with STURGIS, at Bolivar, May 25, 500 men could have captured the whole of the rebel trains, as there were only 350 men to keep STURGIS at bay.

THE REBEL RAID.

Details of the Occupation of Hagerstown.

The Hagerstown *Herald and Telegraph* of Wednesday last gives an extended account of the rebel occupation of that city, from which we extract the following:

As soon as the rebels found they were in undisturbed possession of the town, they began to make inquiry for the Borough Council. An interview was soon had, and the rebel General made his demands known. The Council were politely told by this polished representative of our "Southern brethren" that if the demand was not complied with within a limited time the town would be laid in ashes. A town meeting was called to assemble in the Court-house. Our citizens, on collecting together, discussed the demand of the rebel General, and decided that our council should raise the money, and as much of the clothing as it was possible for them to do. Three hours were given in which to pay the money and furnish the required amount of clothing. The money was soon raised, but it was found that it would be impossible to furnish the clothing. Additional time was asked in which to raise it, but Gen. McCAUSLAND was deaf to every appeal, and swore bitterly that if his demand was not complied with within the time specified, his threat would be carried out to the letter. At last, however, when he found that there was a disposition on the part of the Council and the people to furnish the required amount, he extended the time two hours, telling them that if the requisition was not filled by that time, they knew what they had to expect. He then marched a regiment of his troops into the town, and stationed them in front of the Court-house, evidently for the purpose of intimidating our citizens, or with a view of carrying out his threat, providing the money and goods were not promptly handed over at the hour stipulated.

Every effort was put forth, and clothing of every hue and material was taken to the Court-house, where it was placed in the hands of a committee, whose duty it was to hold it and transfer it to the chivalry. The supply in town, however, was found to be sadly deficient, and the fact was soon announced to the freebooter-in-chief, who, in the classical language peculiar to his class and the land from which he hailed, said to them that "if it was not forthcoming by the time specified, by the eternal —— he would carry out his threat should it cost him his own life and that of his whole command." He told them that before doing so he would give them half an hour to remove the women and children from the town, and that they might expect no lenity at his hands. Every effort was made to reach some tender chord in the region of his heart, but unfortunately there was not a single one which was not proof against all appeals.

At last the idea occurred to some of our citizens that he might be reached through some one of his staff. This was tried and proved successful, and the articles given in the list which will be found elsewhere in our paper, were accepted. Our citizens wisely withheld the twenty thousand dollars until they had assurance from McCAUSLAND that the amount of clothing which was raised was satisfactory. As soon as that assurance was given, the clothing was taken to the Court-house and the money paid over. When the clothing was taken there, this dashing Southern chief was among the first to "grab" a new hat, and as his "sark" was of "creeshy flannen" (greasy flannel) and fouler, if possible, than that spoken of by Scotia's immortal bard in his inimitable tale of "Tam O'Shanter," he helped himself to a clean one with as much eagerness as a highwayman would manifest when relieving a man of his purse on some public thoroughfare.

There was none of that "modest dignity" in the man, of which we have heard so much,; none of that polish and Southern refinement so peculiar to the men of the South; but he walked forward to the promiscuous pile of clothing piled up before him, and, like one who had been trained to the profession of a highwayman, helped himself to whatever suited his purpose, with a grin of exultation, such as you might expect to see upon the face of the leader of a banditti. The champion of "Southern rights" is about five feet ten inches in height, squarely built, with coarse red beard, rough, rude and brutal in his intercourse with those with whom he came in contact, profoundly profane, and, to use the expression of his command, "he has not a single redeeming quality except that he is brave and will fight."

Whilst our citizens were collecting the money and clothing demanded by this representative of the "chivalry," he and his associates effected an entrance into the different drug-stores in the place, and helped themselves to the contents without asking whether the owners were friends or foes. Their object was booty, and it mattered but little to them whose it was. It was clear gain to them, and they took it without waiting to inquire whose it was or what were the opinions of the owners.

After the money and clothing had been handed over to them, they began to make preparations for leaving, and at 1 o'clock A. M. left the place, marching in the direction of Boonsboro'. Thus ended the operations of Wednesday.

On Thursday but few of them visited the place. Occasionally throughout the day, little squads might be seen passing along the street, but no damage was done to any property, and no one was molested. On Friday morning, however, a band of guerrillas, numbering about one hundred and eighty men, under command of Major DAVIS, entered the town, and broke into a number of shoe and hat stores. Among the sufferers were Messrs. KNODLE & SMALL, shoe dealers, and Messrs. ROUSKULP & UPDEGRAFF, dealers in hats. The losses by these gentlemen were considerable, although we have not ascertained what the amount really is. During the time this was going on, or immediately after, the hay belonging to the Government and the engine-house of the Franklin Railroad Company were fired and consumed. They then turned their attention to the oats and corn belonging to the Government, which were stored in the warehouses of Messrs. EICHELBERGER & THURSTON.

Our citizens remonstrated against this procedure, alleging that they had already paid the amount demanded, or at least, the commanding officer was satisfied with the amount paid, and had released them. This was not satisfactory, but they stipulated to save the warehouse provided they were paid the sum of five hundred dollars, and that some one of the citizens would give bond in one hundred thousand dollars that the grain would be burned, and in default of doing so, he should, in addition, forfeit his life. Mr. ISAAC NESBIT, Clerk of our Courts, agreed to the conditions, and gave the requisite bond, and the people proceeded to carry out the grain and set it on fire, in accordance with the understanding between the parties.

They then demanded ten pairs of boots, with the understanding that on receipt of them they would vacate the place. This was agreed to; the boots were furnished and the party left. A few remained prowling about the town until Saturday evening, when our cavalry came into town, and this ended the raid as far as Hagerstown was concerned.

While the fifteen hundred men under McCAUSLAND were operating in Hagerstown, other bodies of the enemy were scattered over the southern portion of the county, robbing stores, stealing horses and cattle, and destroying property. In Williamsport they entered the stores and carried off whatever suited their purpose, and even entered private houses, compelling ladies to open their drawers, in order that they might take therefrom any articles of value which they found.

The losses sustained by the merchants and dealing men of the place are said to have been heavy, but their extent we have not been able to ascertain definitely. At Boonsboro, where a heavy body of the enemy remained for a day or two, we have no intelligence of their operations other than that they destroyed the printing material of the *Odd Fellow* newspaper, and took whatever property of a movable character they thought might be of use to them. In their course through the country they took wagons, horses, cattle and sheep, without having any respect to either friend or foe; but of the damage done in particular neighborhoods, or to particular individuals, we have not been able to make a reliable summary, and therefore refrain from attempting it.

MONEY AND CLOTHING FURNISHED BY HAGERSTOWN TO THE REBEL RAIDERS.

The following requisition was made by the rebel Gen. JOHN McCAUSLAND upon the citizens of Hagerstown, and the amount furnished and received as satisfactory by the raiders:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
HAGERSTOWN, MD., July 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER NO. —.—1. In accordance with the instructions of Lieut.-Gen. EARLY a levy of ($20,000) twenty thousand dollars is made upon the inhabitants of this city; the space of three hours is allowed for the payment of the sum in United States funds.

2. A requisition is also made for all Government stores.

3. The following articles will also be furnished from the merchandise now in the hands of the citizens or merchants, viz., 1,500 suits of clothes, 1,500 hats, 1,500 pairs of shoes or boots, 1,500 shirts, 1,500 pairs drawers and 1,500 pairs socks. Four hours are allowed for their collection.

The Mayor and Council are held responsible for the execution of this order, and in case of non-compliance, the usual penalty will be enforced upon the city. JOHN McCAUSLAND, Brig.-Gen. C. S. A.

The town of Hagerstown having complied with the foregoing requisition by paying in cash twenty thousand dollars ($20,000,) and having also furnished the specific articles therein mentioned, to the utmost of their ability, I hereby certify to the fact, and place the town under the protection of the Confederate forces, releasing the citizens and their property from further contributions, and agreeing to shield both from further requirements.

JOHN McCAUSLAND, Brig.-Gen. C. S. A.

Coats	243	Shoes	123
Pants	203	Hats	830
Drawers	130	Shirts	225
Hose	734	Piece Goods	1,370 yds
Boots	90	Clothing	70 pcs. ass'd

J. C. VAN FOSSEN, Quartermaster.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Opening of the New Recruiting Office on the Battery.

Nothing of importance transpired in this City yesterday relative to military matters. Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, who went to Washington last week to confer with the authorities there about the departure o the one hundred days' men, has not yet returned. It is stated that he has had an interview with the Solicitor of the War Department and the Provost-Marshal-General, in relation to the decision of the latter, that the one hundred days' men are liable to the impending draft, but it is believed the interview was unproductive of any definite result. No positive information can be given, however, until Gen. SANDFORD returns.

Gen. HAYS is now preparing a very important order relative to recruiting, which will probably be promulgated to-morrow. It will be of great interest to all citizens.

Gov. SEYMOUR's action in refusing to permit the Hancock Committee to recruit negroes in the revolted States is not generally viewed in a very favorable light. It is almost impossible that, without them, the City's quota can be filled by the 5th of September, and, unless he alters his decision, a draft seems inevitable.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the new recruiting office on the Battery, erected by the County Volunteer Committee, was opened by Supervisor BLUNT with the usual salute and ceremonies. The buildings, erected by Mr. LEWIS W. CARPENTER, who also built those in the City Hall Park, are very spacious and well arranged, of an oblong form, 50 by 100 feet, and are almost precisely similar to those in the City Hall Park. The curious revolving chair, which was described in the TIMES when it was put in the Park Buildings, has its mate here, and the convenience and comfort of the recruit has in every respect been remembered. The ventilation is excellent and the clerical force amply sufficient. Notwithstanding the heavy rain a large crowd was collected when Supervisor BLUNT hoisted the Stars and Stripes. At the sound of the first of the hundred guns, many others joined the crowd, and when the band struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner," the enthusiasm was very great. The people cheered, and the sailors who studded the rigging of the fleet lying off the Battery waved their caps and cheered in return. GEORGE KUSTER, Esq., will be in charge of the office as manager under Mr. BLUNT, and the prospects are that a large recruiting business will be done. A number of emigrants offered themselves yesterday, but no mustering officer being present, they had to be sent to the Park to be mustered in.

Naval Affairs.

THE END OF THE LIGHT-DRAFT IRON-CLADS.

The Chief Engineers of the United States Navy, who were ordered from Admiral GREGORY's Staff, to report on the condition of the light-draft iron-clads, have submitted reports to Secretary WELLES.

The department has turned over two of the ill-starred vessels to Capt. JOHN ERICSSON, who will at once try his hand at making something out of them. The result of the inspection of the engineers is substantially what might have been expected. The ships are almost hopelessly ruined, and it is feared that no plan can be devised for making them worth the trouble of altering. The turrets and guns are all that remain of the 20 splendid vessels, each of which cannot cost less than $500,000. The only use to which officers now deem them worth being put is that of barges, but even in this capacity their usefulness would be limited to smooth and shallow water. The *Nensis* is now in the stream at Philadelphia, a butt for all the wags of the Quaker City. No one would be willing to go to sea in her, and it is likely that no one will be asked. The reports sent to Washington about her, from the officers on board, are said to be devoid of any hope that she is susceptible of improvement in her present shape. The turrets and guns will probably be removed at once.

Turrets on shore now may be erected at very short notice, as the 20 which these ships have on board, being neither useful or ornamental at the navy-yards, could be consequently set up at the different harbors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The United States steam screw sloop *Ticonderoga* went to sea yesterday.

THE REGATTA AT WORCESTER.—July 29—Friday next—is fixed for the students' regatta on Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester, Mass. Boats from Harvard and Yale, and perhaps from other colleges, will take part in the contest. On the day following, Saturday, July 30, the citizens' regatta will take place. There will be three races, as follows: First race—distance two miles—single scull wherries, 1st prize $75; 2d, $25. Second race—distance three miles—four-oared boats, 1st prize, $100; 2d, $50. Third race—distance, three miles—six-oared boats, 1st prize, $150; 2d, $75, and a third prize of $50, Total amount of prizes, $525.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bold Attempt to Burn a Tenement House.

THE OFFENDER IN CUSTODY.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a bold and deliberate attempt was made to burn the large tenement house situated at No. 341 Water-street. From the investigations that have been made, we learn that JOHN JACKSON, who occupied rooms on the third floor of the premises, is the guilty person. He has of late been much addicted to drinking, and when in his fits of intoxication he has beaten his wife badly, and upon several occasions set fire to her wearing apparel. At a late hour on Sunday night he returned home, and finding his wife absent, he stated in the presence of BRIDGET CONNOR that he would destroy everything belonging to his wife, and then he would set fire to the building. Mrs. CONNOR looked through a window and saw JACKSON taking clothing, &c., from a closet, and at the same time heard him say, "I'll make a fire." Soon after, he went to her door, and inquired if she were awake, saying he was going to fire the house immediately, and she could get out if she wanted to. Mrs. CONNOR implored him not to do it, when he, in reply, repeatedly said that he would soon put the building in flames. Shortly after this Mrs. CONNOR saw smoke and flame issuing from JACKSON's bedroom. An alarm was raised, and when the neighbors rushed to the scene they found JACKSON holding up linen and cotton wearing apparel, which he had already set on fire, and was trying to make it burn faster by exposing it to the air. The fire had already made considerable progress, when Roundsman BLAIR, of the Fourth Precinct, hearing the disturbance, went to the scene, and, with the aid of some citizens, extinguished the flames. JACKSON was arrested and locked up, in default of $1,000 bail. It is said by Fire Marshal BAKER, who is engaged in making an investigation of the matter, that the prisoner has been but two or three months out of Sing Sing. Several of his neighbors are able to testify as to his acts of incendiarism, and also as to the brutality which from time to time he has inflicted upon his family.

Disastrous Fire in Jamaica, L. I.

A destructive fire occurred in the village of Jamaica, Queens County, on Sunday afternoon, which resulted in the destruction of some fifteen buildings, including dwelling-houses, stables and shops, and involving heavy losses upon the owners and occupants.

The fire broke out in Mr. SAMUEL DENTON's barn, situated on the north side of the turnpike. The flames were first discovered issuing from a window in the bay-loft, about 4 o'clock, and the alarm being given, the inhabitants soon gathered together and assisted in saving the live stock and other property contained on the neighboring premises, in which they succeeded to a certain extent. Only one horse, out of perhaps one hundred, was burned, and he belonged to Messrs. WRIGHT & JOHNSON, proprietors of the Brooklyn and Freeport stage line.

The principal sufferers were Messrs. WILLIAM DURLAND, proprietor of the Jamaica and Brooklyn stage line, B. W. CURTIS and SAMUEL DENTON.

The weather had been so excessively dry for some weeks, that the buildings, which were all of wood, and the stables filled with hay and straw, burned with great fury, and the flames spread so rapidly as to be uncontrollable.

There are two fire-engines in the place, but they were prevented from working effectively for the want of water. They soon exhausted all the wells available, and the progress of the fire was only stopped for lack of material upon which to feed.

The names of those whose property was destroyed or damaged, are as follows:

Mr. SAMUEL DENTON, two barns and a slaughter-house, all destroyed, together with 150 bushels of oats, two sleighs, two wagons, and one carriage, making a total loss of over $3,000.

Mr. WM. DEVOLAND, proprietor of an extensive range of stables, recently erected, lost largely. Some 40 or 50 horses were saved. Between 300 and 400 bushels of grain, with harness, &c., was destroyed with the building. The stages and wagons, of which there were a number, were secured before the flames reached the premises. Mr. DURLAND's house was somewhat damaged.

Mr. B. W. CURTIS' stables and outhouses were likewise consumed, but the horses, with one exception, were saved.

The following premises were also destroyed: Dr. Skelton's barn, Mr. Skillett's stable, Mr. E. Bart's house, including furniture and barn, Mr. S. Bennett's residence and outbuildings, Mr. Geo. McKee's house and outbuildings, Mr. J. Lodge's blacksmith-shop, Mr. Gnam's barn and sheds.

It is impossible to estimate the individual losses, but it is thought that the aggregate damage will not be less than $20,000, and may exceed that sum.

There appears to be no doubt but that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Aquatics.

THE UNION YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The first annual regatta of this new and most promising club will take place to-morrow (Wednesday)—the yachts starting from the stake-boat opposite New-Brighton, Staten Island, at 10 A. M., whence they will proceed down the bay, round the Southwest Spit, returning to New-Brighton. We shall report the race in full.

On the following day, (Thursday,) the club will proceed on a cruise to Newport.

The Union Club bids fair to take the lead in yachting, when it has obtained a year or two's growth. Its members are all young and wealthy men, and all practiced yachtsmen, it being a *sine qua non* in their rules that every member of the club must pass a strict examination, and prove his personal ability to sail a yacht. No wiser rule could have possibly been adopted, as it properly excludes the herd of amateur yachtsmen who crowd the club-boat of the New-York Club on each returning regatta, and have as little knowledge of sailing a yacht as they possess of solving EUCLID's problem of "squaring the circle."

All true yachting men will rejoice in the permanent organization of the Union Club, which ignores the old fogeyism and selfish exclusiveness which have prevailed in that antediluvian specimen of yachting creation, the New-York Club, until the latter has become a laughing-stock among all true aquatic sporting men, and their annual regattas come to be regarded as mere festive junketings, for the gratification of its "landsmen" members.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SPINOLA COURT-MARTIAL.—Yesterday morning, the Court-martial appointed to try the case of Gen. SPINOLA, assembled at No. 17 State-street. Gen. PECK being absent, Gen. HARTSUFF presided. Gen. SPINOLA was present with his counsel. The detail, and Gen. DIX's order promulgating the same, were read by the Judge-Advocate, after which Gen. SPINOLA read a lengthy paper, in which he protested against the composition and constitution of the court. He claimed that, as Gen. DIX was his accuser, his selection of the members of the court was not authorized, but was in violation of the principles of justice and the rules of law. An accuser could not designate the members of a court to try an accused. He further objected to the court on the ground that it should be composed of officers of his own grade, when they could be procured; and he contended that there were many such officers within reach of the Government not otherwise employed. In support of these objections he cited the act of Congress passed in 1861 relative to court-martials, and the 75th and 64th Articles of War. The paper being handed to the Judge-Advocate, the court was cleared for deliberation. Upon the reopening, the Judge-Advocate notified the reporters that an order had been made on the minutes that no part of the proceedings should be published. The members of the press then left. The Court finally adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

FATAL CASUALTY—AN AGENT CENSURED.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday on the body of JAMES A. GREENE, who died from the effects of injuries received by falling through the hatchway of No. 10 Ann-street. The jury in their verdict censured the agent of the premises, Mr. AYRES, for allowing the hatchways to remain in an unsafe condition.

FREE ACADEMY.—At the recent examination for the admission of pupils from the City schools into the Free Academy, Ward School No. 35—Mr. THOS. HUNTER, Principal—had one hundred and seven boys admitted. This is the greatest number ever taken from one school at a single examination, and about thirty per cent. of all the admissions this year.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Jean Hyacinthe Cordier vs. Mary Jane Cordier; Sarah A. Campbell vs. Peter C. Campbell.—Divorces granted.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Brady.

Ackerman vs. Dessaix.—Retaxation ordered.

Kershaw vs. Thistle et al.—Motion granted as to defendant Rogers, with $10 costs to abide event, and denied, with $10 costs to abide event, as to defendant Thistle.

Woodbridge vs. Durkee.—Motion denied, without costs.

[Advertisement.]

STRANGE WORD ON BROADWAY.

SOZODONT, which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek, and composed of two words, "Sozo," to preserve, and "Odontes," the teeth—SOZODONT, a preserver of the teeth. For beautifying the teeth, invigorating the gums, and sweetening the breath, it is without a peer in the world.

Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

MARRIAGE.—Union of Opposites—Short Courtships, Matrimonial Customs—Celia, a Poem—Capacity of the Chest—Birds—The Throne of Solomon—A Palace of Industry—A Splendid Pleasure Trip, in the *Phrenological Journal* for August. Newsmen have it; 20 cents, or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS

is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and sooth.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY VS. DAY & MARTIN.—BIXBY's Liquid and Paste Blacking is the best in use, and fifty per cent. cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all grocers, shoe-dealers and druggists in the country. Depots No. 475 Eighth-avenue and No. 19 Spruce-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 50 | Sun sets..... 7 22 | Moon rises..11 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 28 | Gov. Island.. 2 17 | Hell Gate.... 3 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 25.

Cleared.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, New-Orleans, Ludlam, Heineken & Co.

Barks Eugenia, (Br.,) Dennis, St. John, N. B., Boyd & Hincken; Pacific, (Br.,) Rason, Miramichi, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Oldenburg, (Pruss.,) Wragge, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Dorothea Henrietta, (Dutch,) Schmidt, Antwerp, Boonen, Graves & Co.; Laura & Gertrude, Poupebaun, Baltimore, Kremelberg & Co.; A. C. Adams, Davis, St. Thomas, Whitmore & Co.; Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados, T. T. Dwight; Ella Virginia, Johnson, Baltimore, Dowley, Corners & Co.; Sarah Crowell, (Br.,) Crowell, Point-a-Petre, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Wm. Aikes, (Br.,) Wadman, Windsor, N. S., P. I. Nevius & Son; Fylla, (Dan.,) Fubres, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Ankera, (Russ.,) Gardberg, Cronstadt, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Planet, (Br.,) Williams, London, Boyd & Hincken; Eolo, (Ital.,) Smily, Palermo, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Bird of the Wave, (Br.,) Crocker, Kingston, Henry de Cordova & Co.

Schooners Albert-Edward, (Br.,) Campbell, Sackville, P. I. Nevius; Statesman, Clark, Philadelphia, C. L. Snow; Almira Rogers, Fnkin, South Amboy, Holyoke & Murray; Carrie Bell, (Br.,) Taylor, Havre, Geo. F. Bulley; Ransom, (Br.,) Curry, Nassau, John R. Bacon; Truro, (Br.,) White, Maitland and Truro, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Clara Merrick, Montgomery, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Lookout, Walls, Elizabethport; A. Kelly, Prior, Port Royal, W. H. Robson.

Arrived.

Steamship Bellona, (Br.,) Farmer, London and Antwerp July 7, via Boston, where she landed 60 passengers, in ballast to Howland & Aspinwall. Left Boston 23d inst., at 6 P. M.

U. S. steam transport Thames, Arey, Point Lookout 38 hours, with 390 rebel prisoners to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Harding, Newbern, via Fortress Monroe July 23, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Sea Gull, Rector, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Willy, (Brem.,) Sandstedt, Manila 125 ds., with hemp and sugar to order. Passed Angier March 30, Cape of Good Hope May 15, and St. Helena June 9.

Ship Gratitude, (Br.,) Jaunseo, Liverpool 44 ds., with mdse and 750 passengers to Wm. Tapscott & Co. Had 1 birth and 5 deaths. 18th inst., passed steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool.

Bark Prince Albert, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Hall, Cardiff 54 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolff. July 4, fell in with Br bark Margaret, lumber laden, waterlogged and abandoned. 9th inst., lat. 44 31, lon. 48 33, saw Spanish frigate Carmen.

Bark Alice Tainter, (of Bermuda,) Firth, Liverpool June 16, with mdse. to Smith & Dunning. Had light winds and calms the entire passage. July 19, lat. 41 13, lon. 64 04, saw one of the National Steamship Navigation Co.'s steamers, bound E. July 21, was in co. with a Bremen ship.

Bark Chanticleer, (Br.,) Potter, Port-au-Prince and Miragoane 15 ds., with coffee and wood to H. Becker & Co. Arrived in the Lower Quarantine on Sunday 24th.

Bark P. C. Alexander, Merryman, Glace Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Barkantine Old Dominion, Stahl, Remedios 13 ds., with sugar, etc., to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Brig Orinoco, (Br.,) Elderkin, Pictou 9 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Maria, (Port.,) Olivera, St. Jago, Cape de Verds, 36 ds., in ballast to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brig Allan Dale, (Br.,) McBurnie, Windsor 17 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Alamo, Steele, Boston.

Schr. Wm. Lancaster, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Waycott, Aux Cayes 18 ds., with logwood to Miller & Houghton. 24th inst., lat. 39 24, lon. 73, passed the deck-house of a steamer, painted white, with "engine room" over the door. The schr. Arctic sailed for New-York the day previous.

Schr. Hy. Laurens, Robinson, Musquash, N. B., 11 ds., with spars to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Wentworth, (Br.,) Crane, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. F. R. Hammond, O'Brien, Lubec 5 ds., with laths to Jed Frye.

Schr. Mary Sawyer, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal coal to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Taipan, Cathcart, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to J. Bishop.

Schr. H. Castoff, Albro, Washington 7 ds., with hides and tallow to master.

Schr. Adrian, Everett, Lingan, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. F. R. Hammond, O'Brien, Lubec 5 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Astrea, McFadden, Eastport 8 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Wm. Jones, Jones, Lingan 18 ds., with coal to Dewey & Collins.

Schr. Susan Taylor, Lord, Bangor 5 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Savoy, Grummell, Eastport 6 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Sarah Buck, Drover, Belfast 10 ds., with laths for Rondout.

Schr. Henry Laurens, Robinson, Musquash, N. S., 10 ds., with spars to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Glenroy, Meady, Gardner 16 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. H. C. Brooks, (Br.,) Macomber, Londonderry 16 ds., with lumber to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Exertion, Forbell, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. Alida, Douglas, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. Arlington, Terry, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Crowell, Georgetown, coal.

Schr. Ellicott, Dawson, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. J. A. Decker, Dunton, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Asa Eldredge, Hickman, Maryland, wood.

Schr. C. L. Scull, Scull, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. E. Bement, Decker, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Maria Pickers, Bogert, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. L. S. Davis, Bishop, Alexandria, with coal.

Schr. E. Kinder, Wooster, Fortress Monroe.

Schr. Only Daughter, Mathias, Fortress Monroe.

Schr. Delmont, ——, Newburgh, for Boston.

Schr. Protection, Hayford, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Hannah, Meade, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Express, Dix, Calais 11 ds., with lumber.

Schr. S. E. Jayne, Russell, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. D. W. Sanders, Lowell, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. J. S. Lee, Binnell, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Hildreth, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. Vermillion, Davis, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. Ralph Post, Penny, Baltimore, with coal.

Sailed.

July 24—Steamers Frances, Fairbanks.

Ship Albert.

Bark Ilva.

Brigs Dan, Blumenthal.

Schooners Sisters, M. G. Leonard, Caroline.

Spoken, &c.

City of New York—ship, bound E., was passed, July 21, off Nantucket.

Jason—bark, bound E., was seen, July 4, lat. 42 13, lon. 36 41.

Metropolis—ship, from Ardrossan for Boston, July 4, lat. 48 50, lon. 44 35.

West—Br. bark, bound E., was passed, July 4, lat. 42 13, lon. 36 41.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, July 23—Arr. barks Monitor, Eaton, Calcutta; brigs Magosta, Dunbar, Cienfuegos; Stamler, Kallock, Manzanillo; J. P. Wallace, ——; W. C Hall, and Niger, New-York. Below, steamer Norman, Baker, Philadelphia; bark Accicia, Pinkham, from Port Spain, Trinidad.

1so arr., steamer Norman, Philadelphia; bark Monitor, Calcutta; brigs Mecosta, Cienfuegos; Milwaukee, Georgetown; schrs. C. B. Jones, St. Bartholomew; Mary Shields, Shields, New-York; brig Veranda, Lorenson, Gottenburg.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 22—Arr. brigs Moonlight, Smith, Pictou, for New-Bedford; schrs. Frances Ellen, Brewer, Elizabethport, for Boston; Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, Philadelphia, for Portsmouth; Fannie A. Bailey, Freeman, Boston, for Fortress Monroe; Floreo, Hale, Elizabethport, for Lynn; Damon, Pitcher, Waldoboro, for Philadelphia. Sld. brigs Ad-Ena and Baltic; schrs. Geo. Gilman, Lebanah, Eldorado, Rising Sun, Allegan, Jenny Lind, A. J. Dyer, Odd Fellow and Adaline.

July 23—Arr. schrs. Defiance, Hammond, Rondout, for Boston; D. B. Steelman, Smith, Philadelphia, do; Quickstep, Richardson, and Eclipse, Burges, Elizabethport, for do.; J. P. Johnson, Barker, Jonesboro, for New-York.

Sld. brigs J. P. Rickmore and Moonlight; schrs. Fred. Shearer, Sarah Gardner, Mary Jones, Fleetwood, Palmyra, F. S. Lindsey, William, Stephen G. Hart, Sneerigangan, Gold Hunter, Frances Ellen, Ida F. Wheeler, Floreo, Damon, Defiance, D. B. Steelman, Quickstep and Eclipse.

Remains at 8 A. M., schrs. Fannie A. Bailey and J. F. Johnson. Wind light from West.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25—Arr., bark Ada Carter, Kenney, Key West; schr. Hardscrabble, Gregory, New-York.

Foreign Ports.

[PER BELGIAN.]

Arr. from New-York, Sylphide, at Dublin; Argo, at Cadiz; Combunera, at Calcutta; Constance, at Singapore; Eva, Nabob and Dennis Horton, in the Straits of Sunda; Frances Hill, Yara and Georgiana, at Melbourne; Observer, at Sydney; July 5, New-Orleans, at Cadiz; 11th, Arctic, at Havre.

Arr. from Boston, Australia, at Melbourne; Ortega, at Lyttleton, N. Z.; Osborn, Howes, Susan Hinks and Coringa, at Calcutta; D. Draper, in Straits of Sunda; Madelaine, at Hong Kong.

Arr. from Calais, Me., Seth Sprague, at ——.

Arr. from San Francisco, Austria and St. Thomas, packet, at Hong Kong; Ida Rogers and Abigail, at Yokohama; bark Edith, Charlotte Andrews; Domingo and Thayer, at Sydney.

Sld. for New-York, July 8, Palmyra, from Ardrossan; 10th, Frank Lovatt, from Cardiff; 11th, Pierrce, from Antwerp.

MEM.—Ships Olunialina, from New-York, for Bristol, has been abandoned at sea.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

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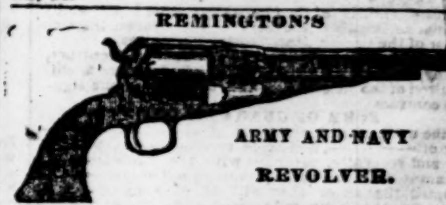

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THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY
OF
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FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, BOYS & CHILDREN
AT BROOKS'
BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUMS
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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE KEY TO THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

Captain Chauncy's great military topographical map (in polychrome) of the present campaign, showing the routes of the several army corps, the battles fought, and the strategic positions gained by the Union forces, also the retreats of Gen. Lee, and the dates of all engagements.

Price $1: to be obtained of all booksellers, and at the office of the publisher, No. 77 Cedar-street, rooms Nos. 22 and 23.

N. B.—The authorities of this map are strictly military, and the topography from the Washington bureau.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1864:

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted		$330,165 00
Furniture		1,886 88
Current Expenses		4,398 62
Interest Account		798 61
Remittances and other Cash Items		73,869 00
Due from the following National Banks:		
Boston	$377,687 79	
Philadelphia	115,333 99	
Baltimore	4,173 55	—497,195 33
Due from other Banks		186,118 98
Due from other Individuals		15,932 97
Due from Treasury of United States—interest on five ⅌ cent. notes		42,101 11
Premium on Bonds deposited in Washington		16,999 00
Preliminary Deposit, bid for 6 ⅌ cent. 1881		100,000 00
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure Circulation	311,600 00	
U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits	60,000 00	
U. S. Bonds on hand	2,510,143 50	
U. S. Bonds in Washington	4,235,000 00	—7,146,143 50
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of other National Banks	40,800 00	
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of other State Banks	819 00	
Specie	23,837 82	
Other Lawful Money	2,603,593 61	
Cisco's Certificate Temporary Loan	334,289 35	—3,003,339 39
Total		$11,425,306 14

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$500,000 00
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	277,300 00
Individual Deposits	1,895,916 58
United States Deposits	5,847,575 47
U. S. Deposits, Special Account	103,150 00
Deposits Due to National Banks	2,668,702 34
Deposits Due to State Banks	123,399 28
Exchange Account	166 63
Profit and Loss	8,995 92
Total	$11,425,306 14

State of New-York, City and County of New-York:

I, JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier of the First National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this eighth day of July, 1864. GEO. F. BAKER, Notary Public.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption paper secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have preference. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. R. Y. Maguire, Provost Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

ADVICE ON AILMENTS OF WOMAN.—Ladies require remedies specially adapted for their peculiar natures. Medicines generally produce nausea, sick stomach and are otherwise disgusting, and are not only inefficient but injurious in their effects. The only specific known to be healthy, pleasant and certain for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, and bringing on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful "PORTUGUESE FEMALE PILLS" of M. Desomeaux, being scientifically prepared from the most costly imported ingredients, and being thickly sugar-coated are free from the loathing attending the taking of the many useless and deleterious pills and drops palmed upon the unwary. Besides being pleasant to take they are infallible in all cases. Price $1. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, sole agent for the U. S., No. 129 Liberty-st., N. Y. City.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, July 26, in front of their salesroom, at 12½ o'clock, one new MILCH COW, half-bred Ayrshire, a great milker, well suited for family use. Also, one thoroughbred Ayrshire Bull—"Rob Roy"—4 years old, very handsome and kind. Raised by Mr. Nye, of Clinton, New-Jersey.

WANTED—BY A TIDY PROTESTANT GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and assist with the washing; an excellent baker; makes pastry; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, WITH excellent city reference, a situation as waitress and parlor maid, or as chambermaid, and do fine washing. Wages $7, city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT COACHMEN, grooms, gardeners, porters, farm hands, servants, laborers, boys, &c., are immediately suited at the large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 13th-st. Also, female help of all kinds.

MAC FOR THE PRESIDENCY—AND WHICH WILL WIN.—The most humorous political photograph of the day. Sent to any address on receipt of 15 cents, or 7 for $1, by CASSO V. BEAUCLERC, care of Box No. 5,721 Post-office, N. Y.

THE RUSTIC BALL AND PIC-NIC OF the Bloomingdale Catholic Association, advertised for Wednesday, July 27, 1864, will not take place.

JAS. P. TRAVERS, President.